

GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS (AND APPENDIXES)

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(INCLUDING INDEX)



Prepared and released by the
Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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H. Con. Res. 416

Passed April 12, 1962

Eighty-seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the tenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two

Concurrent Resolution

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the publication entitled "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eighty-seventh Congress, first session, be printed as a House document; and that there be printed one hundred thousand additional copies of said document of which sixty-five thousand shall be for the use of said committee and thirty-five thousand shall be prorated to the Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate for a period of ninety days after which time the unused balance shall revert to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 87TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 8, January 3, 1961

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

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GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE Organizations and Publications

INTRODUCTION

A. WHAT IS A COMMUNIST FRONT?

The following historical sketch of Communist-front organizations, plus formulas for detecting them, is reprinted from a report issued by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944:

"Communist-front organizations are characterized by their common origin, the rigid conformity of these organizations to the Communist pattern, their interlocking personnel, and their methods generally used to deceive the American public. Being part of a conspiratorial movement, their essence is deception.

"During the first few years of the Communist International, immediately following the stimulus of the Russian revolution, its international appeal was stridently revolutionary. As world economic conditions improved following the First World War, the international revolutionary movement began to wane. The Hungarian and German Communist revolutions failed and the Communist International began to lose strength. Hence it was deemed necessary to moderate the earlier revolutionary appeal, to adopt middle-of-the-road slogans, and to build so-called united-front organizations, as bridge and supporting organizations in the interest of the international Communist movement.

"One of the leading organizers of these 'innocent' organizations on an international scale was Willi Munzenberg, a prominent German Communist, whose organizing ability won him the sobriquet of the 'Henry Ford of the Communist International.' Munzenberg was engagingly frank in describing the real purpose of these organizations:

"1. To arouse the interest of those millions of apathetic and indifferent workers * * * who simply have no ear for Communist propaganda. These people we wish to attract and arouse through new channels, by means of new ways.

"2. Our sympathetic organizations should constitute bridges for the nonparty workers * * * who have not yet mustered the courage to take the final step and join the Communist Party, but who are nevertheless in sympathy with the Communist movement and are prepared to follow us part of the way.

"3. By means of the mass organizations we wish to extend the Communist sphere of influence in itself.

"4. The organizational linking up of the elements in sympathy with the Soviet Union and with the Communists. * * *

"5. We must build up our own organizations in order to counteract the increasing efforts of the bourgeois and social-democratic parties in this respect, and

"6. Through these sympathetic and mass organizations we should train the cadres of militants and officials of the Communist Party possessing organizational experience.

"(*Speech before the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, July 20, 1928, International Press Correspondence, vol. 8, No. 42, Aug. 1, 1928, pp. 751, 752.*)

"TRANSMISSION BELTS

"In his Problems of Leninism, a standard textbook and guide for Communists throughout the world, Joseph Stalin emphasized the need of these front or mass organizations which he called 'transmission belts':

"The proletariat needs these belts, these levers, and this guiding force [the Communist Party—Ed.] * * * Lastly we come to the party of the proletariat, the proletarian vanguard. Its strength lies in the fact that it attracts to its ranks the best elements of all the mass organizations of the proletariat, without exception, and to guide their activities toward a single end, that of the liberation of the proletariat.

"Stalin quoted Lenin in support of his argument:

"The dictatorship [of the proletariat] cannot be effectively realized without 'belts' to transmit power from the vanguard [the Communist Party—Ed.] to the mass of the advanced class, and from this to the mass of those who labor (pp. 29, 30.)

"We cite the instructions of Otto Kuusinen, secretary of the Communist International, in his report at the Sixth Plenum [plenary session] of the Executive Committee of the Communist International:

"The first part of our task is to build up, not only Communist organizations, but other organizations as well, above all mass organizations, sympathizing with our aims, and able to aid us for special purposes. * * * We must create a whole solar system of organizations and smaller committees around the Communist Party, so to speak, smaller organizations working actually under the influence of our party. (*Quotations taken from the Communist, May 1931, pp. 409-423.*)

"The rise of Adolf Hitler to power created a new threat to the Soviet Union and to the international Communist movement. Hence the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, in 1935, gave an added impetus to the creation of front organizations under Communist initiative and leadership, the chief purpose of which was to protect and serve the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The ability of the Communists to ensnare large numbers and influential individuals, to serve as decoys in operating these fronts, reached its high point following the Seventh Congress in 1935.

"HOW COMMUNIST FRONTS ARE ESTABLISHED

"The methods employed by the Communists in establishing and operating these front organizations, methods demonstrated by the various organizations herein cited, have been well summarized by

Benjamin Gitlow, a former high official of the Communist Party of the United States:

"A front organization is organized by the Communist Party in the following fashion: First, a number of sympathizers who are close to the party and whom the party knows can be depended upon to carry out party orders, are gotten together and formed into a nucleus which issues a call for the organization of a particular front organization which the party wants to establish. And generally after that is done a program is drawn up by the party, which this provisional committee adopts. Then, on the basis of this provisional program, all kinds of individuals are canvassed to become sponsors of the organization, which is to be launched in the very near future. A provisional secretary is appointed before the organization is launched and in every instance in our day the secretary who was appointed was a member of the Communist Party. * * * And as president of the organization we would put up some prominent public figure who was willing to accept the presidency of the organization, generally making sure that, if that public figure was one who would not go along with the Communists, he was of such a type that he would be too busy to pay attention to the affairs of the organization. * * *

"On the committee that would be drawn together, a sufficient number of Communists and Communist Party sympathizers, who would carry out party orders, was included, and out of this number a small executive committee was organized * * * which carried on the affairs of the organization, so-called, and this small executive committee, with the secretary, really ran the organization. And this small committee and the secretary are the instruments of the Communist Party, with the result that when manifestos or decisions on campaigns are made, those campaigns are ordered by the Communist Party. (*Hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities*, vol. 7, pp. 4716, 4717, 4718.)

"MEMBERSHIP IN FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

"In judging the individuals associated with Communist-front organizations, to determine the degree of their responsibility for its activities and their closeness to the Communist Party, one should be guided by consideration of the following categories of individuals included within them:

- "1. Members of the Communist Party who have openly avowed their affiliation.
- "2. Members of the Communist Party, not openly avowed, proven to be such on the basis of documentary or other proof.
- "3. Those accepting Communist Party discipline, either secret party members or outsiders who accept such discipline and instruction. This category may be recognized by the regularity with which it follows the line of the Communist Party, throughout all its variations, by the number of different front affiliations, by the posts they occupy in these front organizations, and by the fact that they retain their affiliation after the organization has been publicly exposed.
- "4. Those who have been attracted by the high-sounding aims of the front organization or organizations, by the prominence of its sponsors, or by a desire to be sociable. The judgment of such persons is certainly open to criticism just as much as if they aided in launching any other hoax.

"DOES 'YES' ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS?

"For the guidance of the American people in detecting Communist-front organizations, we present the following criteria:

- "1. Does the organization have Communist Party members or those trusted by the Communist Party, in its posts of real power—on its executive board, as secretary, organizer, educational director, editor, office staff?
- "2. Are meetings of the organization addressed by Communists or their trusted agents? Does its publication include articles by such persons?
- "3. Does the organization follow the Communist Party line?
- "4. Does the organization cooperate with campaigns, activities, publications, of the Communist Party or other front organizations?

"5. Is the address of the organization in the same building with other front organizations or within the cooperating vicinity?

"6. Does the organization cooperate with Communist-controlled unions?

"7. Does the organization's official publication reflect the line of the Communist Party, publish articles by pro-Communists, advertise Communist activities, or those of other front organizations or of Communist vacation resorts?

"8. Are questions injected into meetings or in official publications, which have more to do with the current policy of the Communist Party, than with the professed purposes of the organization?

"9. Are funds kicked back directly or indirectly to the Communist Party or to other front organizations?

"10. Is printing done at a Communist printing house?

"11. Does the organization use entertainers associated with pro-Communist organizations or entertainments?

"12. Does the organization receive favorable publicity in the Communist press?

"13. Is the organization uniformly loyal to the Soviet Union?

"CHANGES IN PARTY LINE

"The line of the Communist Party on foreign policy is cited herewith. Its advocacy by an individual or organization, throughout all its variations, is a sound test of the loyalty and subservience of such an individual or organization to the Communist Party:

"Prior to August 1935.—No distinction was made between Fascist and democratic governments. They were all capitalistic and had to be destroyed by a revolution and replaced by a proletarian dictatorship.

"August 1935 to September 1939.—Adolf Hitler became a threat to the Soviet Union. Opposition to the Fascist governments. Support of collective security or a united front of the democracies and the Soviet Union against the Fascist nations.

"August 23, 1939 to June 21, 1941.—The period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. Opposition to the war as imperialist. Support of an isolationist position. Support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Demand that we pay attention to our own domestic problems first.

"June 22, 1941 to 1944.—Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. Support of the * * * war against fascism. Demand for a second front to aid the struggle of the Soviet Union. [Communist International dissolved in 1943 to strengthen Communist Party pose as local, patriotic organization.]"

Since the above-quoted sketch was written in 1944, the committee offers the following additions to bring the Communist Party line with respect to foreign policy up to date:

1945 to 1953.—Return of overt Soviet hostility toward non-Communist nations. Stalin revives doctrine of inevitable conflict between two camps—the "progressive," "peace-loving" camp of the Soviet Union and its satellites and the "imperialist," "warmongering" camp represented by such capitalist countries as the United States. A massive international "peace" propaganda campaign is launched by the Soviet Union in 1948 as a smokescreen for aggressive Communist actions. Echoing the above line, Communists in the United States nevertheless proceed to support the Soviet Union's forcible Sovietization of Eastern Europe and attempts to expand Soviet influence in Iran, Turkey and Greece; the Chinese Communists' civil war against the Nationalist Government of China ending in the latter's overthrow (1945-1949); the Communist-led Huk's rebellion against the Philippine Government (in a severe stage between 1945 and 1954); and North Korean Communist and Chinese Communist aggressors in the Korean War (1950-1953). American Communists conversely attack Marshall Plan (1947), American aid to Nationalist China, and use of American troops to defend South Korea.

1953 to date.—Post-Stalin "collective leadership" of the Soviet Union, superseded by Nikita Khrushchev's personal dictatorship by 1957, introduces a new period in Soviet foreign policy and some alterations in the Communist "line."

Accompanied by a more sophisticated propaganda campaign based on alleged Soviet desire for "peaceful coexistence" and "peaceful competition" between Communist and capitalist nations in the nuclear age, the Soviet Union seeks to expand its hegemony and influence by all means short of international, nuclear war. Local revolutions, and economic, political and psychological warfare receive greatest emphasis in the Soviet Union's continuing and frankly avowed struggle to bring about the triumph of communism on a world-wide scale. Communist strategists revive the united front tactics of 1935; Communist cooperation is offered to socialists and capitalists, with a special pitch to the non-Communist governments and peoples of economically underdeveloped nations; substituted for Hitler as the "main enemy" of the united front, however, are the "monopoly capitalists" allegedly ruling the United States and pursuing bellicose and imperialistic policies. The Communist "peace" propaganda slogan, "outlaw nuclear weapons," is expanded to "total disarmament," while the Soviet Union in practice steadfastly resists implementation of the slogans by rejecting all free-nation proposals for an effective system of armament inspection and control. Communists call for withdrawal of American troops stationed abroad, abolition of military bases outside the United States, dissolution of NATO, SEATO and similar defensive free-nation alliances. On the other hand, they applaud Communist military forces for brutality suppressing the Hungarian and Tibetan people's uprisings and support incessant Communist guerrilla warfare in South-east Asian nations.

The changes in the foreign policy line of the Communist Party, U.S.A., as outlined above, are the direct results of Soviet maneuvering to meet various exigencies of the U.S.S.R. There has never been a change in one basic Communist purpose from 1918 to the present date, however—the eventual elimination of non-Communist governments and the establishment of world hegemony for the Soviet Union.

* * * * *

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS AS DESCRIBED BY J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The following is an excerpt from the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 26, 1947, at which time he presented criteria for determining the true Communist character of a front organization:

For the most part, front organizations assumed the character of either a mass or membership organization or a paper organization. Both solicited and used names of prominent persons. Literally hundreds of groups and organizations have either been infiltrated or organized primarily to accomplish the purposes of promoting the interests of the Soviet Union in the United States, the promotion of Soviet war and peace aims, the exploitation of Negroes in the United States, work among foreign-language groups, and to secure a favorable viewpoint toward the Communists in domestic, political, social, and economic issues.

The first requisite for front organizations is an idealistic sounding title. Hundreds of such organizations have come into being and have gone out of existence when their true purposes have become known or exposed while others with high-sounding names are continually springing up.

* * * * *

There are easy tests to establish the real character of such organizations:

1. Does the group espouse the cause of Americanism or the cause of Soviet Russia?
2. Does the organization feature as speakers at its meetings known Communists, sympathizers, or fellow travelers?
3. Does the organization shift when the party line shifts?
4. Does the organization sponsor causes, campaigns, literature, petitions, or other activities sponsored by the party or other front organizations?
5. Is the organization used as a sounding board by or is it endorsed by Communist-controlled labor unions?

6. Does its literature follow the Communist line or is it printed by the Communist press?

7. Does the organization receive consistent favorable mention in Communist publications?

8. Does the organization present itself to be nonpartisan yet engage in political activities and consistently advocate causes favored by the Communists?

9. Does the organization denounce American and British foreign policy while always lauding Soviet policy?

10. Does the organization utilize Communist "double talk" by referring to Soviet-dominated countries as democracies, complaining that the United States is imperialistic and constantly denouncing monopoly-capital?

11. Have outstanding leaders in public life openly renounced affiliation with the organization?

12. Does the organization, if espousing liberal progressive causes, attract well-known honest patriotic liberals or does it denounce well-known liberals?

13. Does the organization have a consistent record of supporting the American viewpoint over the years?

14. Does the organization consider matters not directly related to its avowed purposes and objectives?

The value to the Communist Party of the front organization and a front's operating techniques are described by Mr. Hoover as follows in his book, *Masters of Deceit* (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1958):

Fronts probably represent the Party's most successful tactic in capturing non-Communist support. Like mass agitation and infiltration, fronts espouse the deceptive Party line (hence the term "front") while actually advancing the real Party line. In this way the Party is able to influence thousands of non-Communists, collect large sums of money, and reach the minds, pens, and tongues of many high-ranking and distinguished individuals. Moreover, fronts are excellent fields for Party recruitment. (p. 228)

* * * Thousands of Party members were recruited through the many fronts operating in the 1930's and 1940's. (p. 114)

A front is an organization which the communists openly or secretly control. The communists realize that they are not welcome in American society. Party influence, therefore, is transmitted, time after time, by a belt of concealed members, sympathizers, and dupes. Fronts become transmission belts between the Party, and the noncommunist world. Earl Browder, when head of the Party, gave this definition: "Transmission belts mean having Communists work among the masses in the various organizations."

Some may be newly created, or, as often happens, they may be old-line organizations captured by infiltration * * *. They may operate nationally, regionally, or locally. Some are permanent organizations; others exist for only a day, a week, or a month.

The Party has operated hundreds of major fronts in practically every field of Party agitation: "peace," civil rights, protection of the foreign-born, support for Smith Act "victims," abolition of H-bomb tests, exploitation of nationality and minority groups. Some are based on specific appeal, to teachers, writers, lawyers, labor, women, youth. Many have national officers, local chapters, and substantial assets.

In addition, literally hundreds of minor fronts of all shapes, sizes, and types appear each year in everyday Party life. They serve a specific short-time purpose, then disappear. A few handbills, a rally, or a picket line, and a front has gone to work.

We must not think of fronts in terms of legitimate organizations. A few fronts collect dues, issue a newspaper, or sponsor organized activities, such as a sports program or cultural affairs. Most, however, exist only on paper. Their assets usually consist of a few office supplies, a secondhand Mimeograph machine, and a mailing list. The danger of a Party front rests not on its physical appearance or size but on its ability to deceive. (pp. 228-229)

* * * At the center is always the Party, organizing, manipulating, seeing that the right persons are in charge. * * * The communists realize that if the secretary (or other key officer) is a communist (almost always a concealed

member), the Party can dominate the organization. Let the letterhead glitter with noncommunist names: president, vice-president, members of the executive board. They serve as lightning rods, camouflaging the communist interest. To the sponsors, the prestige; to the communists, the power.

Around this communist core come layer after layer of noncommunists. * * * These noncommunists, by allowing their names to be used as sponsors, giving testimonials, or appearing at front rallies, are aiding the Party. It cannot be emphasized too often how the communists attempt to exploit for strictly partisan purposes the legitimate interests of noncommunists in social and economic problems, world peace, civil rights, and so forth.

Most important to fronts are mailing lists containing the names of persons to whom literature can be sent. Perhaps you have received such propaganda in the mail and wondered whence it came. Party-front mailing lists are compiled in many ways—from telephone books, directories, membership rolls of infiltrated organizations ("loaned" by concealed members). Then the daily press is followed. Front headquarters may jot down the names of officers in non-communist organizations. You never know. Someday they might "come in handy."

Party fronts are aggressive. To wait for the noncommunist is wrong. Seek him out. "We must get into the neighborhoods more and into the home." Through rallies, parades, picket lines, forums, debates, circulation of literature, fronts are constantly seeking public support. They operate on the main streets of America.

Another thing: The agitation is always practical. Talk about peace, jobs, and the price of milk, not Marx's ideas of revolution. * * * (pp. 234-235)

* * * * *

LEGISLATION WITH RESPECT TO FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1950, Congress enacted a comprehensive Communist control law known as the Internal Security Act. This legislation, which is based largely upon the findings of fact and legislative recommendations of the Committee on Un-American Activities, contains certain registration and disclosure requirements aimed at countering the deceptive front operations of the Communist Party.

The Congress, adopting virtually the exact language proposed in a bill reported out by this committee, declared in the Internal Security Act:

As a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Congress finds that:—

* * * * *

(4) The direction and control of the world Communist movement is vested in and exercised by the Communist dictatorship of a foreign country.

(5) The Communist dictatorship of such foreign country, in exercising such direction and control and in furthering the purposes of the world Communist movement, establishes or causes the establishment of, and utilizes, in various countries, action organizations which are not free and independent organizations, but are sections of a world-wide Communist organization and are controlled, directed, and subject to the discipline of the Communist dictatorship of such foreign country.

(6) The Communist action organizations so established and utilized in various countries, acting under such control, direction, and discipline, endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world Communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any available means, including force if necessary, and setting up Communist totalitarian dictatorships which will be subservient to the most powerful existing Communist totalitarian dictatorship. * * *

(7) In carrying on the activities referred to in paragraph (6) of this section such Communist organization, in various countries are organized on a secret, conspiratorial basis and operate to a substantial extent through organizations, commonly known as "Communist fronts", which in most in-

stances are created and maintained, or used, in such manner as to conceal the facts as to their true character and purposes and their membership. One result of this method of operation is that such affiliated organizations are able to obtain financial and other support from persons who would not extend such support if they knew the true purposes of, and the actual nature of the control and influence exerted upon, such "Communist fronts". (50 USC 781)

The Internal Security Act created the Subversive Activities Control Board, a quasi-judicial agency empowered upon petition from the United States Attorney General to hold public hearings and subpoena witnesses and documentary material for the purpose of determining whether an organization is a Communist-action or Communist-front organization. Judicial safeguards such as the right to present oral and documentary evidence and cross-examination are afforded the organization subject to such proceedings before the SACB. Once an organization has been found by the SACB to fall within either the Communist-action or Communist-front category, the organization is required to register as such with the Attorney General and submit annual reports with such information as its name and address, its officers, an accounting of all monies received and disbursed together with the sources of the funds and the purposes of expenditures. A Communist-action organization has the further obligation to submit complete membership lists.

Following are the definitions of a Communist-action and a Communist-front organization as set forth in the Internal Security Act of 1950, as well as certain criteria which the Act requires the Subversive Activities Control Board to take into consideration in determining whether or not an organization is a Communist front:

Sec. 782. Definitions

- * * * * *
- (1) The term "person" means an individual or an organization.
 - (2) The term "organization" means an organization, corporation, company, partnership, association, trust, foundation, or fund; and includes a group of persons, whether or not incorporated, permanently or temporarily associated together for joint action on any subject or subjects.
 - (3) The term "Communist-action organization" means—
 - (a) any organization in the United States (other than a diplomatic representative or mission of a foreign government accredited as such by the Department of State) which (i) is substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title, and (ii) operates primarily to advance the objectives of such world Communist movement as referred to in said section; and
 - (b) any section, branch, fraction, or cell of any organization defined in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph which has not complied with the registration requirements of this subchapter.
 - (4) The term "Communist-front organization" means any organization in the United States (other than a Communist-action organization as defined in paragraph (3) of this section) which (A) is substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by a Communist-action organization, and (B) is primarily operated for the purpose of giving aid and support to a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title.
- * * * * *

Sec. 792. (f) Determination of Communist-front organization; matters considered.

In determining whether any organization is a "Communist-front organization", the Board shall take into consideration—

(1) the extent to which persons who are active in its management, direction, or supervision, whether or not holding office therein, are active in the management, direction, or supervision of, or as representatives of, any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title; and

(2) the extent to which its support, financial or otherwise, is derived from any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title; and

(3) the extent to which its funds, resources, or personnel are used to further or promote the objectives of any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title; and

(4) the extent to which the positions taken or advanced by it from time to time on matters of policy do not deviate from those of any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title.

In 1953, after proceedings authorized by the Internal Security Act, the Subversive Activities Control Board found the Communist Party of the United States to be a Communist-action organization within the meaning of the Act and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General. The SACB also subsequently found a number of other organizations to be Communist-front organizations and ordered them to so register. The Communist Party and 11 of the organizations found by the SACB to be Communist-front organizations exercised their statutory right of appeal.

The United States Court of Appeals had deferred review of the Subversive Activities Control Board registration orders against the 11 Communist-front organizations pending a decision in the United States Supreme Court on the Communist Party's appeal from an SACB registration order.

On June 5, 1961, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the basic registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act, and sustained the SACB order requiring the Communist Party to register as a Communist-action organization. Subsequent efforts by the party to have the court reconsider its holding were unsuccessful, with the result that the order of the Board became final late in October 1961. The Communist Party failed to comply with the order by various deadlines specified in the Act, and on December 1, 1961, the Attorney General obtained an indictment against the Communist Party for its failure to register.

The United States Court of Appeals has reactivated the cases of the 11 organizations protesting orders to register as Communist fronts and, as of December 1961, these cases were progressing in the appellate court. The organizations are: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Peace Crusade, California Labor School, Civil Rights Congress, Colorado Committee To Protect Civil Liberties, Jefferson School of Social Science, Labor Youth League, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., United May Day Committee, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and Washington Pension Union.

An amendment to the Internal Security Act in 1954 added a third category of organizations covered by the Act, namely Communist-

infiltrated organizations. Such an organization is defined as being "substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by an individual or individuals who are, or who within three years have been actively engaged in, giving aid or support to a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government or the world Communist movement", and "is serving, or within three years has served, as a means for (i) the giving of aid or support to any such organization, government, or movement, or (ii) the impairment of the military strength of the United States or its industrial capacity to furnish logistical or other material support required by its Armed Forces." Communist-infiltrated organizations are not required to "register" under the Act, but they are required to label their publications and mail in interstate or foreign commerce and to identify themselves in radio or television broadcasts sponsored by them; they are also deprived of certain tax exemption benefits and benefits under the National Labor Relations Act. No final decisions and registration orders have been issued by the Subversive Activities Control Board involving an organization in this category; however, Subversive Activities Control Board proceedings are in process with respect to a labor union charged by the Attorney General with being a Communist-infiltrated organization within the meaning of the Act, as amended.

B. SCOPE OF THE GUIDE

This Guide is basically a compilation of organizations and publications which have been declared to be Communist-front or outright Communist enterprises in official statements by Federal legislative and executive authorities, and by various State and Territorial investigating committees.

In this document, the Committee on Un-American Activities revises and brings up to date a similar compilation published under the same title, "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" on January 2, 1957.

The Guide lists a total of 663 organizations or projects and 122 publications cited as Communist or Communist front by Federal Agencies; and 155 organizations and 25 publications cited as Communist or Communist front by State or Territorial investigating committees.

This edition of the Guide contains the names of 200 organizations and projects and 44 publications which have been characterized as Communist or Communist front by Federal authorities, but which have not appeared in previous editions of the Guide. With respect to an additional 49 organizations and projects and 17 publications previously cited as Communist or Communist front by Federal authorities, this Guide adds corroborative findings by other agencies of the Federal government.

The committee has ascertained that a Communist front is an organization or publication created or captured by the Communists to do the party's work in areas where an openly Communist project would be unwelcome. Because subterfuge often makes it difficult to recognize its true nature, the Communist front has become an important weapon of communism in this country. A Communist front, for example, may camouflage its true purposes behind such moral and human appeals as "peace" and "civil rights" while serving the aims of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

By "outright" Communist enterprises, the committee refers to such organizations as the Communist Party, U.S.A., whose subservience to the Soviet Union and international communism cannot be disguised. An examination of this compilation will disclose relatively few organizations of this nature as compared with the hundreds of front organizations controlled by the Communist Party in the United States.

The committee believes that the issuance of this edition of its Guide is particularly instructive in view of the Communists' revival, following the death of Stalin in 1953, of their "united front" strategy of the 1930's. In contrast to the overtly hostile attitude adopted by Communists in the post-World War II period, a switch in party line decreed by Soviet Communist leaders calls for Communists to extend their hands in "friendship" and "cooperation" with non-Communists—whether as nations, organizations or individuals.

Similar efforts to create what Communists called a "united front" with non-Communists occurred in the mid-1930's as a direct result of the Soviet Union's fear of the rising power of the Fascist dictatorships. A multitude of Communist fronts flourished in the United States in that period because thousands of dupes were lulled by the Communists' siren song of friendship. Many of the organizations which operated at that time are listed in this compilation.

The current "united front" strategy was decreed by the post-Stalin "collective leadership" of the Soviet Union and continued by Nikita Khrushchev when he inherited Josef Stalin's mantle as supreme Soviet dictator. The united front was one of a number of new strategies adopted to meet the exigencies of the post-Stalin Soviet leadership. Communist-front organizations which have been established in the United States since the mid-1950's, as well as previously established organizations under Communist control, have exploited the united front technique to the utmost.

Americans who are mindful of previous Communist duplicity along the same lines will not be fooled by the Communists' "extended hand of friendship" and will withhold their support from presently operating Communist and Communist-front enterprises. In view of the devious disguises employed by Communist-front groups, however, the committee believes that this revised Guide will provide additional assistance to those who would avoid aiding a subversive cause. Many Communist fronts currently functioning in the United States are identified in this compilation.

In listing Communist and Communist-front organizations and publications, the committee has relied upon the characterization which was made by the Federal or State authority originally making the declaration. The fact that the Guide includes characterizations by authorities other than the House Committee on Un-American Activities should not be construed to mean that this committee is in any way verifying the findings of the other official bodies. This committee is merely the compiler of the information, the source of which is each agency's own official statements.

Part I of the Guide lists organizations characterized as Communist and Communist-front by Federal authorities, namely: United States Attorneys General Francis Biddle, Tom Clark, and J. Howard McGrath; the Subversive Activities Control Board; the Senate Judiciary Committee and its Internal Security Subcommittee; a

special subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations; the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and its predecessor, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

Part II lists publications cited as Communist or Communist-front by the same Federal authorities.

Part III of the Guide contains the names of organizations characterized as Communist or Communist-front by duly authorized State and Territorial investigating committees. In compiling this list, the committee has omitted those organizations which have already been characterized by Federal authorities in Part I. The committee has further confined the list to organizations having headquarters or major activity in the State or Territory in which the particular investigating committee is located. Characterizations by the following committees are included in Part III:

Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities Within this Commonwealth of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations.

Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism.

Massachusetts Special Commission on Communism, Subversive Activities and Related Matters within the Commonwealth.

Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (Rapp-Coudert Committee).

Ohio Un-American Activities Commission.

California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities and its successors, the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities and California Senate Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities.

Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.

Hawaiian Commission on Subversive Activities.

Part IV contains the names of publications cited as Communist or Communist-front by the aforementioned State and Territorial investigating committees. In compiling the list, the committee employed the same selective procedure as that described above in the case of organizations characterized by these local investigating bodies.

Appendix I lists organizations which have been characterized by United States Attorneys General Tom Clark and J. Howard McGrath as belonging to one or more of the following categories: "Totalitarian," "Fascist," or organizations which have "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States."

Appendix II consists of the list of organizations designated by Attorney General Herbert Brownell under Executive Order 10450, which establishes security requirements for Government employment.

Appendix III records official action by Attorney General Brownell deleting three organizations from the list of organizations referred to in Appendix II.

PART I

ORGANIZATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

ABOLISH PEONAGE COMMITTEE

1. Recently reconstituted by the Communist front, the Civil Rights Congress.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, September 2, 1947, p. 10.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE OR BATTALION

1. "In 1936, the world Communist movement was and had been for some years organized as the Communist International under the hegemony of the Soviet Union and had as integral, disciplined sections, national Communist parties in countries throughout the world, including the Communist parties of the United States and Spain.

"The Communist Party of Spain (CPS) at that time was a participant of relatively insignificant stature in the popular front or Republican government. In July 1936, military forces led by Francisco Franco commenced an armed rebellion against the Spanish Republican government which plunged Spain into a civil war which lasted until March of 1939, and resulted in Franco and the Spanish Fascist Party (the Falange) taking control of that nation. As Franco's insurgents included members of the Republican Army, the Republican government was left with a disorganized military force and so the various political parties of the popular front, including the CPS, organized field armies from among their adherents.

"The clearly revealed Communist plan in Spain was, through the united or popular front technique, while raising the cry of unity on behalf of the assailed Republican government, to become the dominant force and upon the re-institution of that government, to dominate and control it and, ultimately to align Spain in the camp of the Soviet Union. This was the purpose for which the CPUSA, the CPS, the Soviet Union, and others, fought in Spain and it is that purpose which underlies the continuing Party activity relating to Spain, of which respondent [the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade] is a part. * * *

"The Comintern, utilizing an international anti-fascist united front technique through its national parties throughout the world, furnished troops to fight in Spain which were organized into five International Brigades, thus substantially increasing the Communist military component in Spain; and in addition sent war materials and a military mission of Russian personnel. The CPUSA [Communist Party of the United States of America], operating as a part of this international movement, furnished

about 3,000 men, the majority of whom were Party members, who fought as part of the 15th International Brigade (herein for convenience referred to as the ALB [Abraham Lincoln Brigade¹]).

"The ALB, as all other International Brigades in Spain, functioned under the domination and control of the Comintern. Its members were subject to, and the recipients of, Communist discipline for political dissidence; a Political Commissar system organized under the leadership of Comintern agents Andre Marty and Luigi Longo, and dominated by Communists, functioned throughout the International Brigades, including the ALB, for the purpose of maintaining the political reliability of troops from the Communist viewpoint and of dispensing Communist indoctrination; * * * a secret police operated within the International Brigades, including the ALB, to maintain and enforce Communist discipline and ALB members functioned within this police system; ALB members recruited Americans in Spain to be Soviet agents and were trained by Soviet personnel there and so functioned * * *."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, pp. 118-120.)

2. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

3. "The Communist Party was active in recruiting American boys for the so-called Abraham Lincoln Brigade in behalf of Loyalist Spain. Browder has boasted that 60 percent of the brigade was composed of Communist Party members."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 146.)

¹ The Subversive Activities Control Board explained in its report that the five International Brigades which participated in the Spanish Civil War were: the Eleventh, composed principally of Germans; the Twelfth, composed of Italians; the Thirteenth, predominantly Polish; the Fourteenth, consisting of French and Belgians; and the Fifteenth, which consisted chiefly of Americans, British and Canadians but also included some Spanish troops.

The Fifteenth International Brigade, the Board stated, specifically included a battalion of Spanish troops; a battalion of British and Canadians called the MacKenzie-Papineau Battalion; and in early 1937 an Abraham Lincoln Battalion formed from the first arrivals in Spain from the United States. Those arriving later were formed into another American battalion, the George Washington Battalion. After "severe decimation in combat" the two American battalions were merged about mid-July 1937 into a single battalion called the Lincoln-Washington Battalion, and later referred to as the Abraham Lincoln Battalion.

The Subversive Activities Control Board noted that, in spite of the above facts, the entire Fifteenth International Brigade "was often referred to in the United States as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade." The Board stated that its own concern, however, was with the American contingents within the Fifteenth International Brigade and that "for convenience of discussion" the Board employed the title "Abraham Lincoln Brigade" to refer to Americans actually organized in battalions within the Brigade.

The Board also warned that its findings "may not reasonably be considered as embracing all veterans of the war in Spain, as some Americans fought there in the ALB on behalf of the Spanish Republic out of motivations completely alien to Communist purposes * * *." *(Report and Order, pp. 18 and 123.)*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL (Chicago, Ill.)

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. Successor of the Workers School as a "Communist educational medium" in Chicago.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)
3. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers * * *. Schools of this type" include the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago.
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

ACTION COMMITTEE TO FREE SPAIN NOW

1. Cited as Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

ADOLPH LARSON—RUBY HYNES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

ALABAMA PEOPLES EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which "seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 23, 1951.*)

ALBANIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 91 and 92.*)

ALEX BITTELMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense

committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

1. Cited as a "Communist-front organization."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 12.*)
2. Cited as a Communist enterprise.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

ALL-CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR DEFENSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND AID TO LABOR'S PRISONERS

1. Cited as a Communist front and a subsidiary of the International Labor Defense.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)

ALLIED LABOR NEWS (SERVICE)

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" news syndicate. "This was an international organization syndicating news and articles chiefly to the labor press, and in practice primarily to the Communist and pro-Communist press."
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 73, 95, 145 and 146.*)
2. "Certain Communist fronts are organized for the purpose of promulgating Communist ideas and misinformation into the bloodstream of public opinion. Examples of such organizations are the Allied Labor News Service * * *"
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

ALMANAC SINGERS

1. "Communist entertainers."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 97.*)

AMBIJAN COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA, INC.

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front whose functions were designed to victimize Slavic Americans for Communist purposes.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 89-92.*)

AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE FEDERATION OF GREEK MARITIME UNIONS

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREE YUGOSLAVIA (THE)

1. Cited as "a branch of the Moscow-inspired American Slav Congress operating in Seattle, Wash. * * * The records of the officers of the American Committee for Free Yugoslavia show the connecting links between that organization, the American Slav Congress, the Communist Party and its front organizations."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released, June 26, 1949, p. 89.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

1. Cited as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 13, and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.*)
2. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN WORKERS' RELIEF (See also Socialist Workers' Party)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION

1. "Friends of the Soviet Union had a number of branches throughout the country. One of these, in New York City, was known as the American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union. * * * Friends of the Soviet Union ceased to exist sometime in the late 1930's or early 1940 and the American Committee (New York branch) merged with and became a part of an organization known as the American Council on Soviet Relations, which had been established by the Communist Party in 1938 and which was designed to have a broader appeal than the Friends of the Soviet Union."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 8 and 9.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

"The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is an organization within the United States consisting of a national headquarters in New York City and affiliated branches or chapters at various places throughout the country, named committees for protection of foreign born of particular localities."
 "* * * the entire organization (national and locals) is effectively under the management, direction and supervision, and controlled by members and representatives of the Communist Party."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order, June 27, 1960, pp. 51, 49 and 20.)

2. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

3. "One of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 13.)

4. Cited as under the "complete domination" of the Communist Party.

"In its early years, the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its confederate organizations consisted primarily of intervening in the cases of Communist agents who faced deportation. With the enactment of the Internal Security Act in 1950, and the Immigration and Nationality Act in 1952, the Communist Party and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in turn, found it necessary to undertake a new emphasis in its work."

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born "mobilized all of its resources to render ineffective the Immigration and Nationality Act and other legislation bearing upon the security of the United States."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 1; and House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 29 and 1.)

5. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR SPANISH FREEDOM

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

2. A "recently established Communist-front organization whose avowed objective is to force a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 29, also p. 37.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR

1. Cited as a Communist front which was formed in response to directives from a World Congress Against War held in Amsterdam in August 1932 under the auspices of the Communist International. Avowed Communist Donald Henderson was executive director of the American Committee.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 119.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF, INC.

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front whose "collection of funds for 'relief' was only incidental to and a cover for its propaganda activities in behalf of the Communist regime in Yugoslavia."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 77-81.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND OF AMERICANS OF SOUTH SLAVIC DESCENT

1. Cited as a Communist front which was later known as the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 77.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN AID OF CHINESE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization also known as Indusco, Inc.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 145 and 146.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SAVE REFUGEES

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49, 112, 129, 133, 138, 167, 180.*)
2. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War." Merged with the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers and the United American Spanish Aid Committee to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SURVEY TRADE UNION CONDITIONS IN EUROPE¹

1. "This organization was created by the Communist Party for the purpose of supplying Communists or Communist-disciplined trade unionists transportation into the Soviet Union and its satellite countries to propagandize against the United States and in behalf of the Soviet Union."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, House Report 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, pp. 17 and 18; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 13.*)

AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE (September 5-10, 1949, in Mexico City) (See also Committee for United States Participation in the American Continental Congress for Peace)

1. Cited as "another phase in the Communist 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 21.*)

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GREECE

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council and the Greek American Committee for National Unity.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN COUNCIL, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS (See Institute of Pacific Relations)

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON SOVIET RELATIONS

1. " * * * an organization known as the American Council on Soviet Relations * * * had been established by the Communist Party in 1938." It was "directed and controlled by the Party, and operated to aid and support Party objectives concerning the defense and support of the Soviet Union." " * * * plans were developed by the Party Politburo in 1941 to enlarge the scope of the American Council on Soviet Relations, which was accomplished when the organization [in 1943] became the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship * * *."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 8-10 and 35.*)

2. Cited as the subversive and Communist successor to the Friends of the Soviet Union.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)

¹ Later known as American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe.

4. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)

AMERICAN CROATIAN CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF

1. "In 1936, the Communists were utilizing a front known as the A.F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief to back legislation drafted by the Communist Party. The American Federation of Labor officially repudiated this organization as a fraud. Action was brought before the Federal Trade Commission and the committee was ordered to cease and desist from using this name."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 169.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations * * * and as * * * American Friends of Spanish Democracy."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 of the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 40 and 147.*)

2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 145 and 146.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE MEXICAN PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)

AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE (GARLAND FUND)

1. "Established in 1922 * * * it was a major source for the financing of Communist Party enterprises" such as the Daily Worker and New Masses, official Communist publications, Federated Press, Russian Reconstruction Farms, and International Labor Defense. William Z. Foster, present chairman, Communist Party,

and Scott Nearing, a leading writer for the Party, served on the board of directors of the Fund.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 75 and 76.*)

AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. "With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the * * * American Jewish Labor Council."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE

1. The Communist Party of America, which was operating underground in 1921, followed a mandate from the Communist International and established the American Labor Alliance as "its open, legal expression."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 15; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 69.*)

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

1. "For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.*)

2. "Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. A "Communist-front organization."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)

3. "Established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)
4. "The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy. * * * It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 53; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 69 and 121; House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10; House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 14.*)
5. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. Thus when the party line was stridently anti-United States in the early 1930's, the Communists launched the American League Against War and Fascism."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.*)

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY (See also China Aid Council, National People's Committee Against Hearst)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Established in the United States in 1937 as successor to the American League Against War and Fascism "in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union. * * * The American League for Peace and Democracy * * * was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7683 and 7684.*)
3. "The largest of the Communist 'front' movements in the United States is the American League for Peace and Democracy, formerly known as the American League Against War and Fascism, and, at the time of its inception, as the United States Congress Against War. * * * The league contends publicly that it is not a Communist-front movement, yet at the very beginning Communists dominated it. Earl Browder was its vice president." "An examination of the program of the American League will show that the organization was nothing more nor less than a bold advocate of treason." It was formed at an "American Congress for Peace and Democracy."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 69-71 and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee,*

March 29, 1944, p. 37; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10; House Report 1, January 3, 1941, p. 21; House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 14-16; and House Report 2748, January 2, 1943, p. 8.)

4. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)

5. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. * * * In the face of the growing menace of Adolf Hitler in the late 1930's, they [the Communists] projected the American League for Peace and Democracy advocating collective security with the democracies against fascism."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.)

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

1. Cited as a "Communist front organization."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)

2. Cited as a predecessor of the National Negro Congress.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81.)

3. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past * * * William Odell Nowell * * * testified that after he had received instructions in the Soviet Union and returned to the United States, the Communist Party placed him as president of the American Negro Labor Congress. In his testimony he recounted how in 1929 or 1930 this organization was changed over to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights * * *"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on "The American Negro in the Communist Party," Dec. 22, 1954, p. 10.)

AMERICAN PEACE APPEAL

1. Cited as a Communist front project "in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (Organized in 1951, with national headquarters at 1186 Broadway, New York, 1, N.Y.)¹

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

The American Peace Crusade was admittedly created in February 1951 with offices in New York City, and "with a National

¹ Note difference in years during which this organization and the one following, under the same name, were active. See also separate entries for the following organizations found to be local units of the American Peace Crusade which was formed in 1951:

Colorado Peace Council; Denver Peace Council; Georgia Peace Council; Illinois Chapter of the American Peace Crusade; Louisville Peace Crusade; Minneapolis Council for Peace; New York Council of the American Peace Crusade; Northern California Peace Crusade; San Diego Peace Forum; Southern California Peace Crusade; Wisconsin Peace Crusade.

Committee and Resident Board but without a constitution or charter and without provision for formal membership in the national body."

The American Peace Crusade "is operated under the management, direction, and supervision of persons who are predominantly members and functionaries of the Communist Party * * * and acting as representatives of the Party * * * although this relationship is not made known to the public. * * * [The APC] attempts to achieve its goals by means of sponsoring and promoting mass meetings and rallies, sending speakers on tours throughout the country, and issuing and distributing leaflets, petitions, and other literature. While ostensibly promoting and advancing various positions and programs as necessary in order to have peace throughout the world, respondent [the APC] in fact promotes and advances the positions and programs of the Communist Party.

"The entire resources and efforts of respondent are thus devoted to promoting and advancing the 'peace' line of the Communist Party including, as it does, attempting to align people behind a so-called 'camp of peace' led by the Soviet Union, and against a so-called 'camp of imperialism' said by the Communists to be led by the United States."

"We agree with the hearing officer that the testimony of intervenor that the APC 'never considered that it had any local groups or chapters' * * * is contrary to the clear weight of the evidence." " * * * this record requires the finding that the local units, including the peace 'Councils' or 'Crusades' constitute integral parts of" the American Peace Crusade.

"When it [the APC] was faced with the action of the Attorney General in petitioning for an order of this Board to require its registration as a Communist front, it thereupon, by action of an unknown portion of the members, decided to terminate its operation under the name American Peace Crusade but that it would continue the activities on an individual or local group basis.

"Counsel for intervenor contended * * * that if there are still any local peace crusades which the Attorney General believes should register, he 'has to go after them individually, whoever they are, wherever they are * * *.' We do not agree. This is shifting the burden of showing an actual, bona fide dissolution.

" * * * the bona-fides or legal validity of the dissolution is doubtful by reason of the plan for individuals or groups to continue the activities previously carried out under the organization name, and by reason of the absence of evidence that all of the individuals concerned properly participated in the steps aimed at dissolution of the national organization."

(Subversive Activities Control Board,¹ Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order, July 26, 1957, pp. 33, 9, 32, 33, 10-12, 31 and 32; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

2. Cited as an organization which "the Communists established" as "a new instrument for their 'peace' offensive in the United States" and which was heralded by the Daily Worker "with

¹ The Attorney General petitioned for an SACB order on the American Peace Crusade on August 1, 1955. In answer filed December 13, 1955, intervenor for the organization alleged that the American Peace Crusade "has been dissolved and is no longer in existence." (SACB Report, pp. 1 and 2.)

the usual bold headlines reserved for projects in line with the Communist objectives."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Statement on the March of Treason, February 19, 1951, and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 51; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, January 2, 1957, p. 31.*)

3. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization * * * specializing in this field * * * have been such organizations as the American Peace Crusade."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90; see also pp. 92 and 96.*)

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (During Stalin-Hitler Pact)

1. Cited as "a Communist front later merged into the American Peace Mobilization" and as the "California section of the American Peace Mobilization."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 96.*)

AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION (See also Washington Peace Mobilization)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "Formed in the summer of 1940 under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League as a 'front' organization designed to mold American opinion against participation in the war against Germany. * * * The most conspicuous activity of American Peace Mobilization was the picketing of the White House, which began in April 1941, in protest against lend-lease and the entire national defense program."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)

3. Cited as "one of the most seditious organizations which ever operated in the United States" and "instrument of the Communist Party line prior to Hitler's attack on Russia."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 5; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 13; and House Report 2748, January 2, 1943, pp. 8 and 9.*)

4. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line * * * During the Stalin-Hitler Pact (1939-1941) * * * the American Peace Mobilization * * * picketed the White House against lend-lease and the defense program."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.*)

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION FOR PEACE (June 29-July 1, 1951, Chicago, Ill.)

1. Characterized as one of six "important" affairs "sponsored and held" by the American Peace Crusade "on a Nation-wide scale" and "aimed at rallying individuals from all walks of life around various so-called peace issues."

"* * * [Witness William Wallace] named nine persons as leaders of this Congress, seven of whom were identified by the evidence as [Communist] Party members. [Anselm] Czar-nowski, who attended the congress, gave evidence that all the speakers followed the Party line in speaking on the promotion of peace."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 18, 19, 20, and 23; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S FUND

1. "The American People's Fund was organized by [Frederick Vanderbilt] Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises." Field served as its head, and Helen Bryan as treasurer.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 28.)

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MEETING

1. "The name chosen for its national convention by the seditious American Peace Mobilization." Held April 5-6, 1941, in New York City.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 106.)

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MOBILIZATION

1. "American Peace Mobilization was formed in the summer of 1940 under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League as a 'front' organization designed to mold American opinion against participation in the war against Germany. Its existence terminated within a month after the German invasion of Russia when it became American People's Mobilization and adopted a program favoring complete assistance to Britain, Russia, and China."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.)

2. "Immediately after Hitler's invasion of Russia, the American Peace Mobilization changed its name to the American People's Mobilization, and reversed all of its former positions in exact accordance with the changes which Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union occasioned in the line of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2748, January 2, 1943, p. 9.*)

3. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. * * * After Hitler attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, and Russia became an ally, this organization [American Peace Mobilization] was transformed into the American People's Mobilization which supported the war effort."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.*)

AMERICAN-POLISH COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Detroit)

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The American-Polish Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born grew out of the Committee for the Defense of Henry Podolski, whose president was former State senator, Stanley Nowak. The American-Polish Committee was established on May 9, 1950, with Leo Krzycki as chairman. * * * Still active in the American-Polish Committee was Nowak, himself under order of denaturalization for his Communist Party activity."

Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 70, 31 and 32.*)

AMERICAN POLISH LABOR COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

AMERICAN RELIEF SHIP FOR SPAIN

1. Cited as "one of the several Communist Party front enterprises which raised funds for Loyalist Spain (or rather raised funds for the Communist end of that civil war)."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION

1. Cited as Communist, and "a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

2. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises" which was "managed by the United American Spanish Aid Committee" and which was "launched in 1940 under false claims as to the amount of money necessary to charter a ship to bring Spanish refugees from Europe to Mexico."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, pp. 19 and 27.*)

AMERICAN-RUMANIAN FILM CORP.

1. "[Nicholas] Dozenberg, acting upon instructions which had been given him in Moscow, established the American-Rumanian Film Corp. This firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and its sole purpose, according to Dozenberg, was to furnish a cover for the operation of the Soviet Military Intelligence in Rumania."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The Shameful Years, House Report 1229, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 9.)

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE (New York) (also known as American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations With the Soviet Union)

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization which was intimately linked with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 73, 95, 145 and 146.)

3. Cited as specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda.

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE (Philadelphia)

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 21, 1948.)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles)

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

2. "The [Communist] party's front operations in the Southern California District today are * * * confined to four major organizations," which include the American Russian Institute of Southern California.

"The American Russian Institute of Southern California * * * has been promoting Soviet foreign policy through the media of literature and public forums in Los Angeles since 1946. Both its present executive director, Rosemary Lusher, and former executive director, Reva Mucha, appeared as witnesses before the committee on September 4, 1958, but invoked the fifth amend-

ment in response to questions regarding their membership in the Communist Party of Southern California."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, p. 7.*)

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN TRADING CORP. (Amtorg)

1. "Amtorg is a trading corporation of the Soviet Union which was organized in the United States in 1924. From its inception until 1929, Amtorg rendered financial assistance to" the Communist Party of the United States of America.
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 142.*)
2. Cited as a Soviet Government agency in the United States.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 8.*)
3. "With the founding of Amtorg, the Soviet Union had for the first time a legitimate cover for its espionage activities in the United States."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1229 on The Shameful Years, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 6.*)

AMERICAN SERBIAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF WAR ORPHANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

1. Cited as a Communist front which is "similar in character to the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 81.*)

AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as "a Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 1.*)

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA¹

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the OIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the OIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 116.*)

¹ Incorrectly referred to in report as Society for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.

AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY

1. Cited as an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report to the Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities, March 18, 1948, pp. 5 and 6.*)

AMERICAN SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

1. Cited as part of the Second World Peace Congress, with an office at 135 Liberty Street, New York 6, N.Y., which made an announcement in the Daily Worker on November 9, 1950, that "60 persons would go to Sheffield as a United States delegation."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 36.*)

AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

1. Cited as a Communist front which was "the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists" in Columbus, Ohio in 1935.¹ The Young Communist League took credit for the creation of the organization, which offered free trips to the Soviet Union. It claimed to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22 strikes in the United States.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 159.*)

2. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

AMERICAN STUDENTS REPUDIATE AGGRESSION IN KOREA

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

AMERICAN TECHNICAL AID SOCIETY

1. Cited as an affiliate of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 79.*)

AMERICAN VETERANS FOR PEACE (See also Veterans for Peace)

1. Cited as "another specialized 'peace' front of the Communist Party" which sent 100 delegates to the "Peace" Pilgrimage sponsored by the American Peace Crusade in March 1951.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.*)

¹ Date incorrectly appears as 1937 in House Report 2 of January 3, 1939.

AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE

1. "The Communists attempted to convert women in the United States to their 'peace' program not only through previously established front organizations for women but also through new committees formed for that specific purpose."

"On August 8, 1950, 1,000 women arrived in Washington, D.C. as a 'peace delegation' to demand that President Truman 'agree to mediation of the Korean conflict and halt the danger of a new world war.' These women were organized by a group known as the 'American Women for Peace' * * *."

"The American Women for Peace acted as an advance wave to establish a beachhead for other left-wing organizations scheduled to descend on Washington in observance of a Communist-declared 'Peace Week.'"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 74 and 75.)

AMERICAN WORKERS PARTY (December 1933–December 1934)

1. Cited as one of the "dissenting groups" in the Communist movement in the United States. Its formation was announced by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action at a meeting in Pittsburgh in December 1933. "A unity convention was held in December 1934 when the members of the Communist League of America were taken into the American Workers Party. In March 1936, the American Workers Party¹ merged with the Socialist Party and thus disappeared from the scene."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 142, also p. 141.)

AMERICAN WRITERS CONGRESS²

1. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, was a speaker at the second biennial American Writers Congress in 1937; the Congress was sponsored by the League of American Writers, cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

2. "It originated in 1934 and * * * has been controlled by Communists and manipulated by them to influence the thought of American youth."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685; also cited in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)

¹ The American Workers Party was actually known as the Workers Party of the United States subsequent to absorbing the Communist League of America in December 1934.

² The First American Writers Congress, held April 26–28, 1935, in New York City, was also known as the Congress of American Revolutionary Writers. See also citation under Congress of American Revolutionary Writers.

3. "One of the principal fronts of the Communist Party" and "prominently identified with the White House picket line * * * under the immediate auspices of the American Peace Mobilization."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82; and House Report 1, January 3, 1941, p. 21; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)
4. Cited as subversive and un-American.
(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A FREE WORLD

1. Cited as an organization which is the affiliate in the United States of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and which has been "the Communist clearing house for international student and youth information." Offices of this organization are located at 144 Bleecker Street, New York, N.Y.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released, April 1, 1951, p. 77.*)

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist organization which has been succeeded by the Labor Youth League.
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released August 30, 1950.*)
3. Cited as the new name under which the Young Communist League operates and which also largely absorbed the American Youth Congress.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)
4. Cited as a front formed in October 1943 to succeed the Young Communist League and for the purpose of exploiting to the advantage of a foreign power the idealism, inexperience, and craving to join which is characteristic of American college youth. Its "high-sounding slogans" cover "a determined effort to disaffect our youth and to turn them against religion, the American home, against the college authorities, and against the American Government itself."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947.*)
5. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization * * *. Specializing in this field * * * have

been such organizations as * * * the American Youth for Democracy."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, see also p. 91.*)

AMERICAN YOUTH PEACE CRUSADE

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

AMERICAN-YUGOSLAV COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Pittsburgh, Pa.)

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The American-Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born also had a chapter in New York. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88, 54, 31 and 32; see also p. 78.*)

AMTORG TRADING CORP. (See American-Russian Trading Corp.)

ARMENIAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 96.*)

ASSOCIATION OF INTERNS AND MEDICAL STUDENTS

1. Cited as an organization which "has long been a faithful follower of the Communist Party line" and which supported the International Union of Students' Second World Student Congress in Prague in August 1950.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 79.*)

BALTIMORE COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. "Howard Bernard Silverberg * * * together with his wife, founded the Communist 'Baltimore County Committee for Peace'."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, House Report 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 11.*)

BALTIMORE YOUTH FOR PEACE

1. Cited as one of the "Communist Party fronts."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, p. 25.*)

BAY AREA COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" at 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco, of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Rosenberg activities in the San Francisco area were under the direction of" this committee, whose executive secretary was Sylvia Steingart. "No other officers of the Bay Area organization were ever made known, and there is a strong likelihood that the campaign was actually steered from Los Angeles."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 71.*)

BAY AREA ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It was headed by Doris Brin Walker.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 122.*)

BAY CITIES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

BOOK UNION

1. "Distributors of Communist literature."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 96.*)

BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was headed by Herman Tamsky, as chairman, and Sue Koritz, as secretary.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 64 and 65.*)

BOSTON SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES (Boston, Mass.)

1. Cited as Communist.
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

BRIDGES-ROBERTSON-SCHMIDT DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See also Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Bridges, Robertson, Schmidt Defense Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection." (*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

BRIEHL'S FARM (near Wallkill, N.Y.)

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Briehl's Farm "advertised in the Daily Worker as a resort center for both youth and adults," which has "also been used by the Communist Party as a training school for party leaders." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.*)

BRONX VICTORY LABOR COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front. (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 156.*)

BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE (Katonah, N.Y.)

1. Cited as "Communitic" and as the recipient of at least \$115,000 from the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund). (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 34 and 76.*)

BULGARIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 31 and 32.*)

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.¹

"* * * we find that the preponderance of the evidence establishes that respondent [California Emergency Defense Committee] was founded by the Communist Party some time around August 1951, as an organization through which the Party raised and received defense and bail funds for its indicted Smith Act leaders in California and as an organizational medium by and through which the Party could arouse public opposition to the Smith Act and prosecutions of Party leaders thereunder."

"* * * almost without exception, the management and direction of respondent was in the hands of Communist Party functionaries and members and they, along with many other Party members, raised many thousands of dollars from the public-at-large under the aegis of the respondent organization. This technique is shown by the evidence to have been utilized in an effort to influence and arouse adverse public opinion and reaction against the Smith Act, prosecutions under the Smith Act, legislation considered inimical to the Party, the operation and existence of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on Un-American Activities, and the United States' intervention in the Korean war. * * *"

"Testimony and documentary evidence submitted by the petitioner shows that organizationally the Committee divided California into a Northern and a Southern District and had a chairman and an executive secretary for each district in addition to a State treasurer and, during part of its existence, a State secretary." The organization maintained offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 123-57, Report and Order, April 14, 1959, pp. 3, 2 and 7.)

CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

The California Labor School, Inc. "first existed in 1942 as a [Communist] Party 'People's Labor School,' called the Tom Mooney Labor School, whose principal Director was David Jenkins, a Party functionary; * * * Jenkins acted as one of the incorporators of respondent [the California Labor School] in 1944 and then continued on as Director * * * he was succeeded as respondent's Director by Holland Roberts, also a Party member, who occupies the post at the present time; * * * continuously from the outset the School has been under the domination and control of active Party members and functionaries, who occupy

¹The Attorney General on October 1, 1956, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order requiring the California Emergency Defense Committee to register as a Communist-front organization. Counsel for the CEDC on April 8, 1957, suggested that proceedings by the SACB be terminated and submitted a "Resolution on Dissolution of the California Emergency Defense Committee" dated March 31, 1957. The SACB found that the organization "may not cease existence once it has been properly brought within the Board's jurisdiction for a determination of its status under the [Internal Security] Act." (SACB Report, pp. 1-3 and 22.)

key positions on its Administrative and Teaching Staffs; and * * * these key personnel are subject to Party discipline in the performance of their duties in the California Labor School.

"The School, on the one hand, is the recipient of Party aid and support which helps sustain it as a going institution, while on the other hand it operates for the benefit of the Party. This is shown primarily by the aid and support which inures to the Party from respondent instructing Marxist-Leninist 'core' courses to Party personnel in a manner acceptable to the Party; by arranging special training classes for Party members and functionaries * * *." " * * * respondent has in the past materially aided the Party's concentration efforts among the working classes, including organized labor, by affording a fertile recruiting ground and ideologically preparing students for membership in the Party and thus facilitating recruitment."

The California Labor School has "maintained its principal offices and operated and administered the affairs of an educational institution variously at 216 Market Street, 240 Golden Gate Avenue, and presently at 321 Divisadero Street, all in San Francisco, and at various periods of time has maintained branches and annexes in San Francisco and outlying communities, and from 1948 until 1950, a branch in Los Angeles, California, called the Los Angeles Division of the California Labor School."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 115-55, Report and Order, May 21, 1957, pp. 2, 47, 48, 36, 11 and 12.)

2. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization at 216 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

3. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers. * * * Schools of this type have been * * * California Labor School, San Francisco. * * *"

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.)

CAMBRIDGE YOUTH COUNCIL

1. Cited as a "Communist-front organization."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, House Report 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 13.)

CAMP ARCADIA

1. Cited as an American Youth for Democracy camp.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on The American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 9.)

CAMP BEACON

1. "The [Communist] Party has also controlled and operated * * * a number of so-called 'resort camps' such as Camp Unity and Camp Beacon in New York State." "ALB [Abraham Lincoln

Brigade] veterans were sent through the FALB [Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade] to the Party's resort camp, Camp Beacon, which also was used for the Party's National Training School."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, pp. 6 and 18.)

CAMP KINDERLAND (Hopewell Junction, N.Y.)

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951 by Camp Lakeland, Inc. David Green and Sol Vail, manager and president respectively of Camp Lakeland, Inc., "have been active members of the Communist Party."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2, 8, and 9.)

CAMP LAKELAND (Hopewell Junction, N.Y.)

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Lakeland, "a summer camp for adults," owned and operated by Camp Lakeland, Inc.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 9.)

CAMP TIMBERLINE (Jewett, N.Y.)

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Timberline, a children's camp co-directed by Mr. and Mrs. Elton Gustafson.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.)

CAMP UNITY (Wingdale, N.Y.)

1. "The [Communist] Party has also controlled and operated * * * a number of so-called 'resort camps' such as Camp Unity and Camp Beacon in New York State."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955. p. 6.)

2. Cited as a "notorious Communist rendezvous."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 9 and 10.)

CAMP WOODLAND (Phoenicia, N.Y.)

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investiga-

tions and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Woodland, a children's camp directed by Norman Studer.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.*)

CARPATHO-RUSSIAN PEOPLES SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN CROATIAN WOMEN. (See Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent)

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN WOMEN OF CROATIAN DESCENT

1. Cited as subversive and Communist. It is also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women or National Council of Croatian Women.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

CERVANTES FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

CHARLES DOYLE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

CHARLES ROWOLDT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The establishment of this special "defense committee", located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was reported in *The Lamp*, February-March 1950.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88, 38, and 76.*)

CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT (See Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact)

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Literature of the Chicago Rosenberg Committee lists Nelson Algren as honorary chairman and Josephine Granat as executive secretary. The actual operation of the organization was under the direction of Mrs. Granat

* * * who drew a salary of \$85 a week from the National Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 72.)

CHICAGO GREEK COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31 and 32.)

CHICAGO JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31 and 32.)

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86 and 89.)

CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. "Bank records of April 8, 1954, list Gertrude Gunther as chairman and Phyllis Pildes as executive secretary of the organization. On February 7, 1955 * * * the bank records listed Ruth Rothstein as chairman; Ruth Belmont as secretary, and David L. Soltker, husband of Gertrude Gunther, as treasurer."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 124.)

CHINA AID COUNCIL

1. A "subsidiary" of the American League for Peace and Democracy. (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16.*)
2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization which began as a part of the American League for Peace and Democracy and later combined with the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans. (*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70, 145 and 146.*)

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

1. "On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties,' are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objective of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

"* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts."

"* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR HARRY BRIDGES (See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)

1. Cited as Communist. (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front, located at 1265 Broadway, New York City, which was formed to oppose deportation of Harry Bridges, Communist Party member and leader of the disastrous San

Francisco general strike of 1934 which was planned by the Communist Party.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 90 and 94.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER WEST SIDE

1. Cited as a subversive organization in New York City which is among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and "which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER¹

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

3. "When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder * * * Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the few outstanding women leaders of the Communist Party in this country, headed it."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 6 and 55.*)

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

1. "The [Communist] party's front operations in the Southern California District today are * * * confined to four major organizations," which include the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms.

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by Frank Wilkinson, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

¹ See also citation under National Free Browder Congress, sponsored by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by [Communist Party] District Chairman Dorothy Healey in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. Healey declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

CITIZENS' VICTORY COMMITTEE FOR HARRY BRIDGES (See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 97.)

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS (See also Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, Veterans Against Discrimination of the Civil Rights Congress of New York)

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.¹

"* * * the CRC (an unincorporated association) was formally brought into being in Detroit, Michigan, in April 1946, and * * * there was a merger into respondent [the Civil Rights Congress] of certain other organizations such as International Labor Defense (ILD), the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (NFCL) and the National Negro Congress (NNC)."

The CRC "was created and established by the Communist Party as an organization which would utilize defense of civil rights for Party purposes and raise and maintain mass defense and bail funds for Party use. * * * the respondent [CRC] succeeded to the role of the International Labor Defense as the Party's legal defense arm."

¹ In response to a petition from the Attorney General for an SACB order requiring the Civil Rights Congress to register as a Communist-front organization, the SACB held hearings between November 1954 and June 1955 and presiding Board member on November 30, 1955, issued a recommended decision requiring registration. Thereafter, the Civil Rights Congress moved to dismiss the Attorney General's petition on the ground that the organization had dissolved on January 6, 1956. The SACB denied the request to dismiss the petition, stating that the Civil Rights Congress had "failed factually to establish its dissolution, and in any event, that under the proper application of the [Internal Security] Act dissolution of the respondent would not divest the Board of jurisdiction." (SACB Report, pp. 1, 2, and 48-50.)

"With increasing congressional and executive action in 1948, designed to meet the threat of Communist subversion, e.g., the indictment of the Party's national board under the Smith Act, the Party immediately directed respondent to fulfill its primary function to defend against the threat to the Party. * * *

"Respondent's major activity became the defense of Party leaders, and the Party continued to assign functionaries and members as officers of or to work in CRC to insure that respondent would operate in accordance with the Party program. * * * In addition, it is found that such Party representatives constitute an important medium through which the Party exercises continuous domination and control over the operation of CRC."

"* * * The respondent conducted picket lines, issued literature, distributed petitions, sponsored mass rallies and demonstrations, and propagandized other civil rights cases, principally those involving Negroes, in order to arouse and gain mass support for the Party and its various programs and to raise funds for the defense of the Party. In so functioning the CRC has, pursuant to the Party's united front technique, associated the Party's struggle with the defense of civil liberties, Negro rights and protection of the foreign-born. It has, also, pursuant to Party strategy, recruited persons to join the CRC, for eventual recruitment into the Party."

"The CRC has raised and utilized in excess of one million dollars for legal defense and bail for Party leaders and members." It "has through mass campaigns aroused support for the Party and its policies. It is reasonable to conclude that this support would not have been realized in the same degree without the efforts of respondent in its ostensible role as other than a Communist organization."

"While ostensibly having a degree of autonomy, and being conducted by their own officials, * * * branches provided for by respondent's constitution * * * are, in effect, an integral part of respondent. * * * they were formed at the instance of the Party and have been dominated by Party members, as representatives of the Party who hold official positions in them."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order, July 26, 1957, pp. 57, 4, 54-57, and 5.*)

2. Cited as subversive and Communist.¹

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

3. Cited as an organization formed at a Congress on Civil Rights held in Detroit in April 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations (International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties); it was "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but spe-

¹ In a letter to the Loyalty Review Board dated May 27, 1948, and subsequently transmitted by the Board to all executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government on June 1, 1948, Attorney General Clark stated:

"The Civil Rights Congress, which was designated by me in my letter of November 24, has chapters in several states and localities. Illustrative of these are the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan and the Civil Rights Congress, Milwaukee Chapter * * *. Inasmuch as these various state and local subdivisions of the Civil Rights Congress are integral parts of the national organization, the designation of the parent body is intended to include all its branches."

cifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, pp. 2 and 19.)

4. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations is the Civil Rights Congress. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91; see also p. 59.)

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS BAIL FUNDS

1. "It is significant that in planning the formation of the respondent [the Civil Rights Congress], the [Communist] Party likewise planned a CRC Bail Fund. Although various of the CRC Bail Funds were technically cast as separate legal entities, it is clear in this record that they are, and were created as integral adjuncts of respondent, and like the CRC proper, have Party members and functionaries as their prime movers. It is found that the activities of the bail funds benefited and aided the Party, and by reason of the fact that the bail funds are adjuncts of CRC such benefit and aid is ascribable to respondent."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order with respect to the Civil Rights Congress, July 26, 1957, p. 29.)

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY

1. A Los Angeles organization "affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 11.)

CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION (Michigan) (See Michigan Civil Rights Federation)

CLATSOP COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Oregon)

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It "functioned in Oregon in coordination with the Committee for Protection of Oregon's Foreign Born."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, and 81.)

CLAUDIA JONES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York

boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, and 53.*)

CLEVELAND COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Leaders of the Cleveland organization were George Moed and Mildred Rothenberg, wife of Don Rothenberg."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 82.*)

COLORADO COMMITTEE TO PROTECT CIVIL LIBERTIES

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.¹

"It is established herein, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the Committee, an unincorporated association, came into existence at Denver, Colorado, in the fall of 1954, that it was created by the Communist Party to raise defense and bail funds for the Colorado seven [seven Communist Party functionaries in Colorado indicted under the Smith Act] and to mobilize public opinion for them and against the Smith Act and prosecutions thereunder.

"Funds for the establishment of the Committee as a separate and distinct entity were obtained from national headquarters of the Party, and its name was chosen by the Party as an effort to conceal its identity with, and disassociate it from, the Party and thus to deceive the public.

" * * * The Committee's initial chairman was appointed by the chairman of the Communist Party in Colorado, and she and every other officer of the Committee were, concurrent with their tenures as officers * * *, Communist functionaries.

"The Committee's aid to the Party consisted of raising defense and bail money for the Colorado Party leaders and propagandizing for them, in line with Party policies. To this end the Committee distributed thousands of leaflets and other literature and raised over one hundred thousand dollars to aid 'Smith Act victims.' "

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 120-57, Report and Order, April 15, 1959, pp. 19, 17 and 18.*)

¹The Attorney General on August 9, 1956, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order requiring the registration of the Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties as a Communist-front organization. The organization subsequently maintained the proceedings were abated because the organization dissolved on September 10, 1956. The SACB stated that, while it appeared the organization "took the essential steps to dissolve in September of 1956," the Board's jurisdiction "cannot be divested by respondent's acts to effect dissolution." (SACB Report, p. 16.)

COLORADO PEACE COUNCIL

1. Found to be a "local unit" and "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade.¹ "In the Colorado Peace Council (earlier known as the Denver Peace Council), the chairman, executive secretary, and another officer were [Communist] Party members assigned to work in the group. Its official newspaper, *The Peacemaker*, was published by Party members, and its policies and activities were in complete control of the Party."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 12 and 15; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

COLUMBUS PEACE ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as one of a number of local organizations set up by the Communists just prior to the formation of the American Peace Mobilization "for the purpose of obstructing America's military preparedness."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155.)

COMITE COORDINATOR PRO REPUBLICA ESPANOLA

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY (See also National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East)

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 47, 1949.)

2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70, 145 and 146.)

3. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization * * * Specializing in this field * * * have been such organizations as * * * the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, also p. 59.)

COMMITTEE FOR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

1. Defended the "interests of the Communist Party."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 95.)

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

2. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.)

COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FOR COMMUNISTS

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.)

COMMITTEE FOR CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS

1. Cited as an organization with the same aims as the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front advocating collective security prior to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 105.)

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF FOUR OF OREGON'S FOREIGN BORN (See Committee for Protection of Oregon's Foreign Born)

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF GREEK-AMERICANS

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 83.)

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF MARTIN KARASEK (Bettendorf, Iowa)

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86 and 89.)

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF MORNING FREIHEIT WRITERS

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliated groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.)

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

1. Cited as a Communist Party agency "whose aim was to prevent the Rapp-Coudert committee of the New York State Legislature from exposing the Communists who had infiltrated the public-school system of that State."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.)

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COOPERATION (144 Bleecker Street, New York, N.Y.)

1. Cited as an organization which sent out literature "promoting the Prague Youth Congress" and which "gave full support to the Soviet peace movement and denounced the United States as an 'imperialist aggressor'."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 78.)

COMMITTEE FOR MAY DAY, 1948. (See United May Day Committee)**COMMITTEE FOR PEACE THROUGH WORLD COOPERATION**

1. An organization with the same aims as the American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front which beat the drums for collective security against Fascist aggressors in accordance with current Communist Party line.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 105.)

COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT
(See also Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Continuations Committee of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Mid-Century Conference for Peace, Northern California Committee for Peaceful Alternatives)

1. Cited as a Communist front organization which was formed as a result of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and which was located, according to a letterhead of September 16, 1950, at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2, Ill.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 54-56.)

2. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization * * * Specializing in this field * * * have been such organizations as * * * the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact * * *"

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, also p. 96.)

COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF OREGON'S FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The ACPFB's official organ, The Lamp, September-October 1949, announced that: 'A special de-

fense organization has been established in Portland, Oreg., to campaign for the defense of four non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings. The four are: Casimiro Burno Absolar, John Swenson, Hamish Mackay, and Karolina Halverson.'

"This was later formalized as the Committee for Defense of Four of Oregon's Foreign Born, subsequently known as the Committee for Protection of Oregon's Foreign Born."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87 and 81.)

COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW AND THE DEFENSE OF SAM AND FANNY MANEWITZ

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" committee and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Documents introduced in the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities showed that three organizations used Post Office Box 506, Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo., as their address: the Sam and Fanny Manewitz Defense Committee; Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the Defense of Sam and Fanny Manewitz; and Committee to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Stop Deportation of Sam and Fanny Manewitz.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 83, 86 and 87.)

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF EULALIA FIGUEIREDO (New Bedford, Mass.)

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the New England Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 83, 86 and 87.)

COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF MARTIN YOUNG

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.)

COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF SAM MILGROM

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.)

COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE

1. Cited as a section of the parent organization, the American Continental Congress for Peace, which was "another phase in the Communist world 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 21.)

COMMITTEE IN DEFENSE OF HENRY PODOLSKI¹ (Detroit)

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The American-Polish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, established May 9, 1950, "grew out of the Committee for the Defense of Henry Podolski, whose president was former State senator, Stanley Nowak." Nowak was "under order of denaturalization for his Communist Party activity."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, and 70.)

COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA WOMEN FOR PEACE

1. Cited as "another in the chain of Communist-inspired women's 'peace' groups." It was organized in February, 1950.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 75.)

COMMITTEE OF PROFESSIONAL GROUPS FOR BROWDER AND FORD

1. Cited as a Communist front, which operated when William Z. Foster and Earl Browder were candidates for President and Vice President, respectively, on the Communist Party ticket.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 19, 1944, pp. 48 and 181.)

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front "whose function was to agitate for placing the Communist Party on the ballot throughout the United States."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 48.)

COMMITTEE TO AID THE FIGHTING SOUTH

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., "which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY KEEPING OUT OF WAR

1. "After Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, the Communist-led Committee To Defend America by Keeping Out of War * * *

¹ Also referred to as Committee for the Defense of Henry Podolski.

came forth to oppose the national-defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other 'war-mongering' efforts." It initiated the American Peace Mobilization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 99 and 105.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND ANGELO HERNDON

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND CHUNGSOON AND CHOON CHA KWAK

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND HAZEL WOLF

1. Cited as a "regional organization" in Seattle, Washington, of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87 and 81.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND LINCOLN VETERANS

1. "The Volunteer for Liberty of October 26, 1951 * * * shows a concerted effort to delay Smith Act enforcement and respondent's [the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade] active participation in such efforts * * *. It also announces the formation of a 'COMMITTEE TO DEFEND LINCOLN VETERANS, ORGANIZED TO AID VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT AND OTHER POLITICAL PERSECUTIONS,' of which Dr. John L. Simon was made chairman and Dan Groden, secretary-treasurer. * * *

"In the Volunteer for Liberty of February 8, 1952 * * *, respondent publishes a statement from its Committee to Defend Lincoln Veterans which further exemplifies its propagandic linkage of Smith Act prosecutions with United States policy concerning Franco Spain, charging 'that the conviction of Steve Nelson . . . is part of the deal between the Truman Administration and the Franco tyranny in Spain' * * *."

"It is important to note that both Simon and Groden were identified herein as [Communist] Party members."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 94.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MIKE DANIELS

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" or-

ganizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND TOMA BABIN

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 83.*)

COMMITTEE TO END SEDITION LAWS

1. Cited as under "complete domination by the Communist Party." "Responsibility for the execution of the Communist political subversion campaign in western Pennsylvania was divided among four groups, all of which operated from the same headquarters, 6328 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh. These were the—Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Nationality Committee of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania, Committee to End Sedition Laws.

"Although each of these organizations had its own officers, the testimony and documents obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities prove their close relationship and common program. * * * exhibits obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified * * * Allan D. McNeil, as head of the Committee to End Sedition Laws." McNeil, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party, invoked the fifth amendment when questioned by the Committee on Un-American Activities about Communist Party membership and activities. McNeil "was, himself, the subject of a defense campaign in western Pennsylvania to block his deportation on grounds of Communist Party membership."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, originally released January 2, 1957, p. 1, and House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, p. 76.*)

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOSEPH MANKIN'S CITIZENSHIP

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in western Pennsylvania.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86 and 88; see also p. 78.*)

COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW AND STOP DEPORTATION OF SAM AND FANNY MANEWITZ

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" committee and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Documents introduced in the hearings of the Com-

mittee on Un-American Activities showed that three organizations used Post Office Box 506, Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo., as their address: the Sam and Fanny Manewitz Defense Committee; Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the Defense of Sam and Fanny Manewitz; and Committee to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Stop Deportation of Sam and Fanny Manewitz.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 83, 86 and 87.*)

COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW AND TO PROTECT THE FOREIGN BORN (Philadelphia, Pa.)

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "Investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities indicates that the Committee To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act [Law] and To Protect the Foreign Born was under the direction of Frances Gabow. She was identified as a Communist Party member * * * and invoked the fifth amendment in her appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities * * *."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88 and 78.*)

COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE LIFE OF JOHN JUHN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE (Mena, Ark.)

1. Cited as Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. A "Communist enterprise" cited as subversive by an investigating Committee of the Arkansas Legislature. It received money from the Garland Fund.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 76 and 167.*)

COMMUNIST INFORMATION BUREAU (COMINFORM) (See Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties)

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (COMINTERN)

1. "* * * we find that the Communist International was organized in 1919 by the Soviet Union as the international organization of Communist Parties in all countries—a World Communist Party—with the aim to overthrow 'capitalist' states and to create the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet form." "* * * the Soviet Union exercised complete control over the policies and activities of the Communist International." "* * * we find and conclude that the Communist International for over twenty years

constituted the organizational instrumentality through which the Soviet Union dominated and controlled the Communist Parties throughout the world, including Respondent [the Communist Party of the United States of America]."

"* * * The Communist International was formally dissolved as such in 1943, at which time the United States and the Soviet Union were military allies. This formal dissolution was accomplished, assertedly, in order to remove the foundation for 'fascist' charges that the Soviet Union was meddling in the internal affairs of other nations. In truth and in practice the world Communist movement, under the hegemony of the Soviet Union, has remained as theretofore, despite the 'dissolution' of the Communist International." "* * * upon the entire record, we find and conclude that the dissolution of the Communist International was merely the termination of the use of that 'particular organizational form', and a change in the means and the particular vehicle for promoting and advancing the world Communist movement."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, pp. 16, 17, 20, 10 and 24; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.)

2. "The Third or Communist International was organized by Lenin at Moscow in March 1919 to carry out the revolutionary purposes of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. * * * [It] has ever since been the medium of instigating class warfare and social revolution in all countries, in order to establish a world Soviet Union, with the capital at Moscow. * * * The Communist International is dominated by the Russian Communist Party and Soviet officials."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 15.)

3. Cited as the centralized, world-wide organization of the Communists, controlled by Moscow. "On May 30, 1943, the Communist International (Comintern) was formally dissolved, to be succeeded by the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties (Cominform) established in September 1947 with headquarters in Belgrade. There is every reason to believe that the Communist Party, U.S.A., is as completely subordinated to the discipline of this Moscow-dominated world party, as it ever was."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209, on the Communist Party of the United States as an agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 27 and 28; and House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 43.)

COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA (September 1919 to May 1920)

1. Cited as one of the "varied forms the American Communist movement has taken since its inception in September 1919." Organized at a convention in Chicago in 1919, the Communist Labor Party functioned until May 1920, when it merged with a group

splintered from the Communist Party of America and formed a new organization known as the United Communist Party.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 14 and 17, and House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 42 and 47; also cited in House Report 2244 on The Communist Conspiracy, Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.*)

COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA (OPPOSITION)

1. Cited as a "group of Trotskyites" which was formed at a national conference in Chicago in 1929 by leaders who had been expelled from the Communist Party, U.S.A. "In December 1934, the Communist League of America merged with the American Workers' Party."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 141.*)

COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States. It was formed by Albert Weisbord, who was an admirer of Trotsky and who was expelled from the Communist Party. "In December 1934 this league adopted a 'thesis' * * * [which] contained still another version of the many factional fights within the American Communist movement."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 142.*)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA (September 1919 to April 1923)

1. Cited as one of the "varied forms the American Communist movement has taken since its inception in September 1919." The Communist Party of America was organized at a convention in Chicago September 1-7, 1919 and on April 7, 1923 it voted to dissolve and merge into the Workers Party of America.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power,¹ April 1, 1947, pp. 14-17; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 29, 69, and 79; and House Report 2244 on The Communist Conspiracy, Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.*)

¹ Dissolution of the Communist Party of America is incorrectly described in this report.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF PANAMA (See Partido Del Pueblo of Panama)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA¹

1. Found to be a "Communist-action organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States.

"We find and conclude that * * * Respondent [the Communist Party] throughout its existence has and does at the present time teach, advocate, and carry out activities having for their objective the overthrow of the United States Government and other governments which are designated as 'imperialist' by the Soviet Union, pursuant to directives of the Soviet Union and to effectuate the policies of the Soviet Union, all for the purposes of defending and protecting the Soviet Union and of establishing in the United States (and other countries) a dictatorship of the proletariat patterned after that in the Soviet Union."

"We find upon the whole record that the evidence preponderantly establishes that Respondent's leaders and its members consider the allegiance they owe to the United States as subordinate to their loyalty and obligations to the Soviet Union."

"Since the late 1930's, when it was faced with adverse legislation, Respondent has become increasingly diligent and resourceful in its efforts to appear as a domestic political party while continuing its subservience to the Soviet Union. Many of its practices were contrived to conceal its revolutionary objectives. Thus, it * * *, except to initiate, disclaims so much of Marxism-Leninism as would endanger its continued legal existence to espouse. * * *

"* * * It is so innate in Respondent's nature that it seek and accept Soviet Union direction and control that, in actuality, it does not function as the purely domestic political party whose role it would, de jure, assume. Rather, nurtured by the Soviet Union, it labors unstintingly to advance the world Communist movement."

"Upon the overwhelming weight of the evidence in this proceeding, we find that Respondent is substantially directed, dominated and controlled by the Soviet Union, which controls the world Communist movement * * * and that Respondent operates primarily to advance the objectives of such world Communist movement."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order, April 20, 1953, pp. 216, 127, 128, 208, 215. In response to two remands from the United States Court of Appeals, the SACB reaffirmed all of its major findings and the registration order in Modified Reports issued on December 18, 1956, and February 9, 1959.)

¹ The formal title employed by the Soviet-directed and Soviet-supported organized Communist movement in the United States from March 1929 to May 1944 and from July 1945 to the present. See also entries under the titles: American Labor Alliance, Communist Labor Party of America, Communist Party of America, Communist Political Association, United Communist Party of America, Workers (Communist) Party of America, and Workers Party of America.

2. Cited as a "subversive" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
3. "* * * the Communist Party of the United States of America, from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 31.*)
4. "* * * a foreign conspiracy masked as a political party * * * in practice, the Communist Party is actually functioning as a 'border patrol' on American shores for a foreign power—the Soviet Union."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 4.*)
5. "An organization operating under centralized discipline subordinated to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union * * * whose basic aim, whether open or concealed, is the abolition of our present economic system and democratic form of government and the establishment of a Soviet dictatorship in its place. * * * An organization resorting to deception, evasion, illegal methods, violence, and civil war, methods implicit in its revolutionary purpose."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 1; also cited in House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 1 and 2.*)

COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (MAJORITY GROUP)

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States. It was organized by Jay Lovestone, following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929, and it subsequently operated under such names as the Communist Party, U.S.A. (Opposition), Independent Communist Labor League of America, and Independent Labor League of America.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.*)

COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (OPPOSITION)

1. Cited as one of the names subsequently assumed by a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States which had been organized by Jay Lovestone following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.*)

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION (May 1944 to July 1945)

1. "We find that during the year following the announced dissolution of the Communist International, Respondent's [the Communist Party] organizational form and some of its tactics underwent a change. It became known as the 'Communist Political Association' from May 1944 until June 1945 when it was reconstituted as the Communist Party. During this period, there was a de-emphasis on the use of some of the Marxism-Leninism principles and the central teaching was around the current documents of the Party, which put forward the so-called 'Teheran line' that advocated, at least for the time being, a peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union. We note that in becoming the CPA there was no substantial change: Respondent's membership and leadership were the same, and upon reverting to the CPUSA in 1945, similarly, its membership was the same and, with one substantial exception, so was the leadership."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 24; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.)

2. Cited as a "subversive," "Communist" organization which sought "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 21, 1948.)

3. "* * * after assuming the name of the Communist Political Association on May 20-23, 1944, for strategic reasons, the party resumed the name of the Communist Party of the United States on July 26-28, 1945."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 29; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 114 and 120, and House Report 2244 on The Communist Conspiracy, Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.)

COMMUNITY UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP

1. "* * * when the Communists were expelled from the San Diego First Unitarian Church by the pastor, Peter Samson, they set up a competitive organization, the Community Unitarian Fellowship. This was designed to operate as a 'nonreligious' front organization * * *. The Communist group was refused recognition both by the San Diego Unitarian Church and by the American Unitarian Association, the parent body of Unitarian churches in America."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 26.)

CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST (342 Madison Ave., New York City)

1. Cited as under "complete domination by the Communist Party." Established "early in 1956," the organization's "major function * * * was a conference at the Manhattan Center in New York on April 7, 1956, for the purpose of generating wide popular support for legislation endorsed by the party and its auxiliaries. * * *

"Although the organizers of the conference stated that it would be concerned with 'civil rights, social security, health, education, labor, and civil liberties,' which it designated as 'the chief unresolved problems before Congress,' the conference concentrated most of its vigor against the Government's security program."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, originally released January 2, 1957, p. 1; and House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 47 and 52.*)

CONFERENCE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT¹ (See also Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Continuations Committee of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact)

1. A conference initiated by Communists in the United States as part of the "Moscow-directed" "peace" movement. Called for July 1949 in Washington, D.C., it resulted in the eventual formation of Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 55 and 56.*)

CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR ACTION

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" in the Communist movement in the United States which, at a meeting in Pittsburgh in December 1933, made arrangements for the formation of the American Workers Party.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 142.*)

CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES IN AMERICA

1. A conference as a result of which was established the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, "part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

¹ Also referred to, in literature of the Continuations Committee, as Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

2. "An important part of the solar system of the Communist Party's front organizations," which founded the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in 1940.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.)

CONFERENCE ON PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY *(See also Council for Pan-American Democracy)*

1. Cited as a Communist front which defended Luiz Carlos Prestes, a Brazilian Communist leader and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 129 and 161; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.)

CONGRESS (FIRST) OF THE MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Cited as a Communist front, held March 24-26, 1939, in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 120, also 102.)

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS¹

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP²

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 143.)

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

2. Cited as subversive and Communist and supported at all times by the international Communist movement.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949.)

3. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoral-

¹ Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, held April 26-28, 1935, New York City, was also known as the First American Writers Congress. See also citation under American Writers Congress.

² This Congress was sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and held November 7-8, 1942, New York City. See also entry under National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

ization * * * Specializing in this field * * * have been such organizations as * * * the Congress of American Women."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90; see also pp. 59 and 91.*)

CONNECTICUT STATE YOUTH CONFERENCE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.¹

"The Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights (CVCR) came into being in the late summer of 1954, a few months after the indictment of seven Communist Party leaders in the State of Connecticut for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. Chapters or branches insofar as identified in the record were established in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford-New Britain, Connecticut, with a main office in New Haven."

"* * * CVCR has been managed, directed, and controlled by members and functionaries of the Communist Party; and * * * in so doing they were acting as Party representatives. Furthermore, the Communist Party was primarily responsible for and active in the formation and organization of CVCR."

"In sum, the CVCR, seemingly an independent organization dedicated to civil liberties, has been in actuality an instrumentality of the Communist Party in the form of an *ad hoc* committee effectuating the program of the Party in Connecticut with respect to opposition to so-called anti-Communist legislation and aid of indicted Party officials."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 121-57, Report and Order, April 14, 1959, pp. 2, 5, and 15.*)

CONSUMERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155.*)

¹ The SACB report notes that sometime after the filing of the Attorney General's petition for an order of the Board requiring the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights to register as a "Communist-front organization," the "organization ceased activities." The Board stated that "While we agree that on this record it is proper to conclude that activities have ceased, and that, after the petition was filed, steps were taken to disband the organization, we do not agree that this proceeding must therefore be dismissed." (SACB Report, pp. 2 and 4.)

CONTINUATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT¹ (*See also* Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact)

1. Cited as the title under which a "new front movement conducted its activities" until it "formally designated itself as the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 56.*)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO LIFT THE (SPANISH) EMBARGO

1. Cited as one of a number of front organizations, set up during the Spanish Civil War by the Communist Party in the United States and through which the party carried on a great deal of agitation.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 137 and 138.*)
2. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee * * *".
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY (*See also* Conference on Pan-American Democracy)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

COUNCIL OF UNITED STATES VETERANS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)

COUNCIL OF YOUNG SOUTHERNERS

1. "Described on its letterhead as having 'its origin at the Youth Commission of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.'"
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947, p. 5.*)

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92, also p. 59.*)

¹ The Continuations Committee also referred to itself as the Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

CROATIAN BENEVOLENT FRATERNITY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."⁵

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE¹

1. Cited as a Communist front set up to "mobilize American intellectuals in the field of arts, sciences and letters" as a propaganda forum for Soviet foreign policy and "Soviet culture." It served to "prepare the way for the coming World Peace Congress in Paris."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report 1954, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 1; also House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 11.*)

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31 and 32.*)

DAILY WORKER PRESS CLUB

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

DANIELS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (North Carolina)

1. A "Communist front" organization "which was founded in 1949."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, pp. 32 and 33.*)

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR EUGENE DENNIS (See Dennis Defense Committee)**DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR GERHARDT EISLER (See Eisler (Gerhardt) Defense Committee)****DELEGATES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE (April 1, 1952, Washington, D.C.)**

1. Characterized as one of six "important" affairs "sponsored and held by" the American Peace Crusade "on a Nation-wide scale"

¹ Also referred to as the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace.

and "aimed at rallying individuals from all walks of life around various so-called peace issues."

"* * * An APC release stated that 'More than 800 Negro and white delegates from thirty states' attended the assembly, 'presented their Congressmen and Senators 500,000 signatures on petitions calling for an immediate end to the Korean War and a five power peace agreement,' and urged '250,000 additional peace signatures by April 25.'"

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 18, 23 and 20; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

2. Cited under the name, National Delegates Assembly for Peace,¹ as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

DENNIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which seek "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

DENVER PEACE COUNCIL

1. Found to be a "local unit" and "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade.² "* * * the record shows that in Colorado, pursuant to [Communist] Party policy making the peace question its central task, members of the Party were assigned specifically to organize a Denver Peace Council, which was in fact formed * * *." "[Witness Bellarmino] Duran showed that the chairman of respondent's [American Peace Crusade's] Denver Unit reported regularly to the Party on unit activities and received instructions from the Party as to future activities." The Denver Peace Council was later known as the "Colorado Peace Council."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 12, 16 and 15; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

DESCENDANTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1. "A Communist-front organization set up as a radical imitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Descendants have uniformly adhered to the line of the Communist Party. * * * The educational director * * * is one Howard

¹ While the American Peace Crusade's literature regarding this affair employed the title "Delegates National Assembly for Peace," it was also referred to in the Communist press as National Delegates Assembly for Peace.

² See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

Selsam, an instructor at the Communist Party's Workers School in New York."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 18 and 19.*)

2. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

DETROIT BILL OF RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

DETROIT COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. *The Lamp* of January 1950 announced that the Detroit Committee was organized in November 1949. The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was "the successor to a Detroit Committee for Protection of Foreign Born."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86 and 88.*)

DETROIT COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Headed by Mrs. Leo (Pat) Rush, "The Detroit Rosenberg organization and the Communist Party in that city were virtually identical. The activities in behalf of the spies were conducted directly by the Party through its own leaders and members, functioning within a nominal Detroit Rosenberg Committee and the Communist-controlled Civil Rights Congress."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 74 and 75.*)

DETROIT YOUTH ASSEMBLY

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

DORA COLEMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization in Philadelphia, Pa., and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 79, 86 and 88.*)

DOWN RIVER CITIZENS COMMITTEE (Detroit, Mich.)

1. "Joseph Chrin, who was shown by sworn testimony to have been a member of the Communist Party, was the leader of the Down River Citizens Committee. The Down River Citizens Committee operated in the communities heavily populated by Ford workers. It advertised as a political organization interested in the betterment of the Down River community. In fact and in practice, as set forth by sworn testimony, the Down River Citizens Committee was solely a vehicle of the Communist Party. Its program, while supporting many worthy issues and candidates for public office, was nevertheless geared to fulfill the objectives of the Communist Party."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1954, House Report 57, Jan. 26, 1955, p. 16.)

DOWNTOWN CLUB (Los Angeles)

1. "The [Communist] party's front operations in the Southern California District today are * * * confined to four major organizations," which include the Downtown Club.

"The Downtown Club, at 1218 Temple Street, in the heart of Los Angeles, was formerly the Downtown Club of the Independent Progressive Party. With the demise of that political front for the Communist Party, the Downtown Club has continued to operate since early 1955 as an ostensible 'non-partisan' 'community betterment club.' The club's meetings, lectures, classes, and social events serve as vehicles for advancing the party line on a variety of domestic and foreign issues. Naomi Blair, secretary of the Downtown Club during its operation as an IPP affiliate and as an 'independent' organization, attends meetings of the party's Southern California District Council. She appeared as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities on September 4, 1958, but invoked the fifth amendment in response to all committee questions relating to party activities."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

EAST BAY COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "auxiliary" of the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "Mrs. Clair Aderer Jensen, an identified member of the Communist Party, invoked the fifth amendment when asked by the Committee on Un-American Activities whether she was secretary of the East Bay Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 64, 86 and 87.)

EAST BAY PEACE COMMITTEE (Oakland, Calif.)

1. Cited as a "local Communist front" which gave support to the American Peace Crusade in 1951.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.)

EAST HARLEM WOMEN FOR PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)

EAST LOS ANGELES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. "The collective testimony of the petitioner's witnesses establishes that * * * just prior to the * * * formation [of the California Emergency Defense Committee] the [Communist] Party had some fifteen smaller defense committees, each bearing the name of one of the Party leaders who had been indicted under the Smith Act, such as the Rose Chernin Emergency Defense Committee, the Henry Steinberg Defense Committee, the Slim Connelly Defense Committee, etc."

"The petitioner's witnesses * * * and documents introduced show that these various individual defense committees, some of which were later designated on a geographic basis such as the East Los Angeles Defense Committee, upon the creation of the respondent [California Emergency Defense Committee] became merged in the respondent organization and functioned as subcommittees supervised and coordinated by the respondent."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 123-57, Report and Order with respect to the California Emergency Defense Committee, April 14, 1959, pp. 5 and 6.)

EAST MEADOW AND WESTBURY ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.)

EAST SIDE COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

EISLER (GERHARDT) DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. "An offshoot of the Civil Rights Congress."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 13.)

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

1. "The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although repre-

senting itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material."

"Frank Wilkinson was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 Wilkinson was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, 'I am answering no questions of this committee.' This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * Wilkinson has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail."

"Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

2. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS AND PROFESSIONS TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as an "auxiliary unit" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its "only public appearance * * * was the insertion of full-page advertisements in the Washington Star, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the Los Angeles News on January 5, 1953. These listed Dr. Clemens J. Franco as chairman and Bernard Gersten as secretary-treasurer, and requested contributions to be sent to its offices, 108 West 44th Street, New York."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 23.)

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO AID THE SPANISH REPUBLIC

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.)

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE SPANISH REFUGEES

1. Cited as Communist, and as "the founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee."
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

EMERGENCY PEACE MOBILIZATION

1. "The American Peace Mobilization * * * was formally founded at a meeting in Chicago at the end of August 1940, known as the Emergency Peace Mobilization."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front which came forth, after Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, to oppose the national defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other American "war-mongering" efforts. It immediately preceded the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 105, 156, and 169.*)

EMERGENCY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

EMIL RABIN INSTITUTE (See Marxist Institute, Oakland, Calif.)**EMORY COLLIER DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. "Witness [Anita] Schneider showed that at a regional CRC [Civil Rights Congress] meeting held in San Diego, California, in 1952, the CRC regional director (also a [Communist] Party functionary) stated that regardless of the guilt or innocence of Emory Collier, a Negro charged with crimes of rape, it was an excellent case for CRC, notwithstanding Collier's rejection of CRC help. Nevertheless, an Emory Collier Defense Committee was set up and witness Schneider was appointed its secretary. Through this committee, the CRC and the Party carried out many activities around the case under the guidance and direction of the Communist Party, to which reports were made by the committee and detailed activities decided upon and outlined by the Party."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order with respect to the Civil Rights Congress, July 26, 1957, p. 36.*)

ESTONIAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in

national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.)

ETHEL LINN DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR THE REPEAL OF THE McCARRAN-WALTER ACT

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1954, House Report 57, February 16, 1955, p. 5.)

EUGENE DENNIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See Dennis Defense Committee)

EXILED WRITERS COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS

1. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises, which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War." The Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers merged with the American Committee to Save Refugees and the United American Spanish Aid Committee to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.)

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. "The committee believes that the evidence presented as a result of these hearings clearly establishes that the Faculty of Social Science is, for all intents and purposes, a successor to the Jefferson School of Social Science and that, like the Jefferson School of Social Science, it is an adjunct of the Communist Party for the purpose of indoctrinating Communists and Communist sympathizers in the theory and practice of communism and in promoting Communist objectives.

"It is apparent that the Jefferson School of Social Science was dissolved and the successor organization created principally for the purpose of evading provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The Jefferson School disbanded only after the Subversive Activities Control Board, proceeding under the Act, had issued an order to the Jefferson School to register as a Communist-front organization."

The Faculty of Social Science "opened in New York City in September 1958." "The new training school * * * was headed by Dr. Herbert Aptheker." Aptheker "was a functionary in the Communist Party and managing editor of Political Affairs, * * * the Communist Party's theoretical organ."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 63, 57 and 60.)

FARM RESEARCH

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization financed from the Robert Marshall Foundation, "one of the principal sources for the money with which to finance the Communist Party's fronts generally in recent years."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 50 and 147.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *"
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

FEDERATED PRESS

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization financed by the American Fund for Public Service and the Robert Marshall Foundation, both principal sources of funds for Communist enterprises.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 76, 143, and 147.*)
2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" news syndicate.
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 95 and 146.*)
3. "Certain Communist fronts are organized for the purpose of promulgating Communist ideas and misinformation into the bloodstream of public opinion. Examples of such organizations are the * * * Federated Press. * * *"
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

FEDERATION OF GREEK MARITIME UNIONS (See American Branch of)
FERDINAND SMITH DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

FILM AUDIENCES FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)

FILMS FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49 and 150.)

FINNISH AMERICAN FREEDOM COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that " * * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.)

FINNISH-AMERICAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

FIRST CONGRESS OF THE MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES *(See Congress (First) of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States)***FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE** *(See World Peace Congress)***FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF THE PARTISANS OF PEACE** *(See World Peace Congress)***FIRST WORLD PEACE CONGRESS** *(See World Peace Congress)***FIRST WORLD STUDENT CONGRESS** *(See World Student Congress)***FLORIDA PRESS AND EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE**

1. Cited as subversive and as a branch of the Communist Political Association which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.)

FRANCES VIVIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86 and 89.)

FRANK IBANEZ DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communist."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 83.)

FRANK SPECTOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Rose Chernin, operating head of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, stated that the Los Angeles Committee "functions" through "subcommittees" such as the Frank Spector Defense Committee.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86, 87 and 57.)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE AGAINST DEPORTATION

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54 and 86.)

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS OF DAVID HYUN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

FRIENDS OF CHINESE DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, p. 146.)

FRIENDS OF DIAMOND KIMM

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

1. An organization which was "created" by the Communist Party of the United States in 1921 and which "had as its purposes to en-

hance the Communist regime in Soviet Russia and to assist the Communist movement in the United States."

"* * * A particular activity of the organization in 1921 was to collect funds and other forms of aid ostensibly for relief from a severe famine in the Soviet Union. Over a period of a few years, the organization collected approximately three and one-half million dollars in cash, and approximately two and one-half million in food and clothing. Only the relief supplies reached the Russian victims of the famine, not the money. The money was used for expansion and development of the Communist movement under the direction of the Communist International with some retained in the United States for use by the Communist Party here. * * *"

"In 1929, again pursuant to orders from the Communist International, the name Friends of Soviet Russia was changed to Friends of the Soviet Union ('FSU') because the former name was considered incorrect since the Soviet Union consisted of more than Russia, and because the organization was becoming 'too notorious' as a Communist group. The Communist International sent a representative to the United States to manage the reorganization * * *"

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 5 and 6; see also pp. 10 and 53.)

FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

1. "The Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (herein also referred to as the FALB) was an organization connected with the [Communist] Party which functioned in cities throughout the United States to raise funds to finance the ALB [Abraham Lincoln Brigade] operation and as a propaganda outlet for the Party. Those shown on this record to be active as its officers and staff members were in the main Party members and functionaries, principal among whom were David McKelvy White and Phil Bard, who returned early from Spain to engage in this work. The FALB functioned in conjunction with the Party and was supported by the Party organization."

"The FALB provided ALB veterans, including a number who were witnesses for petitioner and respondent, aid and assistance by way of cash contributions, clothing, medical and dental services, and legal assistance. * * *"

"The FALB in using ALB members to raise money also projected through them Party propaganda."

"* * * the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade * * * raised hundreds of thousands of dollars * * * while also functioning as a propaganda outlet for the Party. When it went out of existence around 1940, its functions were taken over by respondent [the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade]."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, pp. 18, 19 and 121.)

2. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above Communist-front organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 125; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)

FRIENDS OF THE CAMPUS

1. A "Communist-controlled" organization "initiated in 1945 in order to mobilize 'moral and financial support' behind the AYD [American Youth for Democracy]." It "is headed by a group of individuals closely identified with Communist causes." Honorary president is avowed Communist Donald Henderson.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, pp. 9 and 12.*)

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION (See also American Technical Aid Society)

1. Found to have been "created" and "directed and controlled" by the Communist Party of the United States and "operated to aid and support Party objectives concerning the defense and support of the Soviet Union."

Formerly known as Friends of Soviet Russia, the organization was renamed Friends of the Soviet Union in 1929 "pursuant to orders from the Communist International." "After 1929 a primary activity of the organization was its effort to secure recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States * * *." "Friends of the Soviet Union ceased to exist sometime in the late 1930's or early 1940 * * *."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 10 and 6-8.*)

2. Cited as a Communist organization succeeded by the American Council on Soviet Relations and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

3. "One of the most open Communist fronts in the United States," whose purpose "is to propagandize for and defend Russia and its system of government." It "is a section of an international movement directed from Moscow." The Friends admit "they penetrate our industrial sections."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 78; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49 and 94.*)

FRONTIER BOOKSTORE (Seattle, Wash.)

1. "[Witness Barbara] Hartle established that the Frontier Bookstore was a bookstore managed and operated by the Communist Party for the circulation and sale of the main literature of the Communist Party."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, p. 40.*)

FRONTIER FILMS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49, 83, and 147.*)

FUND FOR SOCIAL ANALYSIS

1. " * * * an investigation conducted into the activities of The Fund for Social Analysis indicated that it was being operated as a Communist propaganda organization.

" * * * hearings [held by the Committee May 31, June 7 and August 16, 1961] confirmed that the organization, typical of a Communist organization as described in the chairman's opening statement, maintained no files or correspondence, no records of contributions, no records of disbursements, other than grants."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Synopsis, Hearings Relating to H.R. 4700, To Amend Section 11 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, As Amended (The Fund for Social Analysis), May 31, June 7 and August 16, 1961, p. 1.*)

GALENA DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization which was a subsidiary of the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)

GARIBALDI AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

GARLAND FUND (See American Fund for Public Service)**GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL**

1. Cited as an adjunct in New York City of the Communist Party.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, December 4, 1947.*)

GEORGIA PEACE COUNCIL

1. Found to be a "local unit" and "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade.¹ " * * * the report made by APC co-director Thomas Richardson to the meeting of the [APC] National Com-

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

mittee on November 15, 1953 * * * states that 'The various councils of the American Peace Crusade conducted intensive campaigns throughout the country.' * * * The report specifically mentions the 'New York Council of the American Peace Crusade' and the 'Georgia Peace Council which has delegates here today.' "

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 12; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

GOSMAN-FABIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86 and 88.*)

GREAT NECK ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

GREATER NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

GREATER NEW YORK EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON INALIENABLE RIGHTS (See also New York Conference for Inalienable Rights)

1. Cited as a Communist front which was succeeded by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 96 and 129.*)
2. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

GREEK-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF PETER HARISIADES

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

GREEK-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL UNITY

1. Cited as an earlier name for the subversive and Communist American Council for a Democratic Greece.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.)

GREEK-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Detroit)

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Greek-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born "shared headquarters" with the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 70, 31 and 32.)

GREEK-AMERICAN COUNCIL

1. Cited as an earlier name for the subversive and Communist American Council for a Democratic Greece.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.)

GREEK-AMERICAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE (Detroit)

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Greek-American Defense Committee "shared headquarters" with the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 70, 31 and 32.)

GREEK COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF PETER HARISIADES

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committee organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.)

GUS POLITES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Dearborn, Michigan, of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86 and 88.)

HARBOR COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Rose Chernin, operating head of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, stated that the Los Angeles Committee "functions" through "subcommittees" such as the Harbor Committee.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86, 87 and 57.*)

HARLEM YOUTH CONGRESS

1. Cited as an organization "created and controlled by the Communist Party for the purpose of carrying on the Communist program among youth."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, p. 51.*)

HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)

1. Cited as one of the Communist fronts formed to oppose deportation of Harry Bridges, Communist Party member and leader of the disastrous San Francisco general strike of 1934 which was planned by the Communist Party.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 90.*)

HARRY BRIDGES VICTORY COMMITTEE (See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee)

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization operating in San Francisco after the Communist Party became pro-war. Harry Bridges, a Communist Party member and leader of the Communist-planned general strike in San Francisco in 1934, was threatened with deportation, the defense against which was almost entirely in the hands of the Communists.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1131 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 90 and 94.*)

HAWAII CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE¹

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "from its inception has been directed by Communists for the principal purpose of protecting and expanding the Communist fifth column in the islands comprising the Territory of Hawaii."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 2986 on Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, August 24, 1950, originally released June 23, 1950.*)

¹ According to a press release of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, November 2, 1950, its membership voted unanimously to affiliate with the Civil Rights Congress and will henceforth be known as the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress.

HELLENIC-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

HEMPSTEAD ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.)

HENRY STEINBERG DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. "The collective testimony of the petitioner's witnesses establishes that * * * just prior to the * * * formation [of the California Emergency Defense Committee] the [Communist] Party had some fifteen smaller defense committees, each bearing the name of one of the Party leaders who had been indicted under the Smith Act, such as the Rose Chernin Emergency Defense Committee, the Henry Steinberg Defense Committee, the Slim Connelly Defense Committee, etc.

"The petitioner's witnesses * * * and documents introduced show that these various individual defense committees, some of which were later designated on a geographic basis such as the East Los Angeles Defense Committee, upon the creation of the respondent [California Emergency Defense Committee] became merged in the respondent organization and functioned as subcommittees supervised and coordinated by the respondent."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 123-57, Report and Order with respect to the California Emergency Defense Committee, April 14, 1959, pp. 5 and 6.)

HOLLYWOOD WRITERS MOBILIZATION FOR DEFENSE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

HOUSEWIVES PRICE PROTEST COMMITTEE (See Housewives Protest Committee)**HOUSEWIVES PROTEST COMMITTEE (Pittsburgh, Pa., area)**

1. Found to be a Communist-front organization. "This organization, originally known as the Housewives Price Protest Committee, was created and controlled by the Communist Party. Its original purpose was to oppose the lifting of price controls, but it was later used to raise money, distribute petitions, and conduct letter-writing campaigns."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, p. 38.)

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" in the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in

December 1954 that “* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee.”

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.*)

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a “major subsidiary organization” of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also listed as a “regional” organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that “* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee.”

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.*)

HUNGARIAN BROTHERHOOD

1. Cited as Communist and among the “national group societies of International Workers Order.”

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a “major subsidiary organization” of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a “regional” organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that “* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee.”

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.*)

IDA GOTTESMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A “major subsidiary organization” of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a “regional” organization of the ACPFB. “New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists.”

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 58.*)

ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY OF THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (*See Illinois Chapter of the American Peace Crusade*)

ILLINOIS CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

1. Found to be a "local unit" and "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade, despite "intervenor's general statement that APC 'never considered that it had any local groups or chapters.'"¹

"Regarding the Illinois chapter of respondent [American Peace Crusade] (known as the Illinois Chapter of the American Peace Crusade, the Council of the American Peace Crusade, Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade, and merely American Peace Crusade), witness [Anselm] Czarnowski was assigned to this organization as one of his [Communist] Party activities. He showed that non-Party members were placed in positions of ostensible leadership in the chapter with the Party members working in the background to control the organization."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 12 and 15; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

ILLINOIS COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (*See Illinois Chapter of the American Peace Crusade*)

ILLINOIS PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. "A few years ago the Communist Party operated throughout the country under the guise of a series of State conferences for legislative action. The Illinois People's Conference for Legislative Action took care of the Chicago area. It was entirely under the control of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 122.*)

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 26, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2; and House Report 378, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 11 and 12.*)

INDEPENDENT COMMUNIST LABOR LEAGUE OF AMERICA

1. Cited as one of the names subsequently assumed by a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States which had been organized by Jay Lovestone following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.*)

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

INDEPENDENT LABOR LEAGUE OF AMERICA

1. Cited as one of the names subsequently assumed by a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States which had been organized by Jay Lovestone following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929. The league issued a declaration of dissolution in January 1941. (*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.*)

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY

1. Characterized as "the California section of the national Progressive Party." "The Progressive Party, including its California branch, certainly ranks as one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communists." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 34.*)

INDEPENDENT VOTERS LEAGUE (Pittsburgh, Pa.)

1. Found to be a "Communist-controlled organization" and "the Communist Party's newest front organization in the [Pittsburgh] area." Witnesses Mary and Hamp Golden "testified that one of its purposes is to fight any committee or any law that tends to curb the Communist Party in its activities. The League's president and secretary, Joseph Rudiak and Alexander Staber, respectively, were identified as members of the Communist Party by the Goldenes. Both men were called as witnesses during the hearings and invoked the fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination when asked to confirm or deny the testimony of the Goldenes respecting their Communist Party membership and activities." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, p. 28.*)

INDUSCO, INC. (See American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)

INFORMATION BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES (Cominform)

1. "The world Communist movement, under the hegemony of the Soviet Union, continued, notwithstanding the 'dissolution' of its organizational form embodied in the Communist International. This is evidenced in many ways * * * such as continuation of policies and programs and graphically by the formation in September 1947, at a conference in Poland, of an organization composed of the Communist Parties of a number of countries under the name Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties (variously called the Communist Information Bureau or the Cominform)." "* * * we find that * * * the Cominform, organized in 1947, was another apparatus of the world Communist movement, and perpetuated under the leadership of the Soviet Union the basic policies, programs, and strategy and the united front tactics of the world Communist movement; that * * * the objective of this movement is to establish

* * * dictatorships in non-Communist countries throughout the world."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report issued with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1966, pp. 71, 88 and 89; see also original Report and Order, April 20, 1953.)

2. "Open above-ground activity by the Communist International was resumed in September 1947 as a result of a meeting of European Communist leaders in Poland. It comes as no surprise that this new version of the Comintern, which is called the Communist Information Bureau or Cominform, has openly enrolled the Communist Parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary where the old Comintern officials are in command. Also avowed members of the Cominform are the Communist Parties of the Soviet satellite, Yugoslavia, and of France and Italy. Master of the international alliance, however, is the Soviet Union. * * *

"* * * Although the main functions of the Comintern, in particular liaison with Communist parties abroad, supply of funds, etc., were, since the announced dissolution in 1943, actually being performed in Moscow by a department of the Central Committee of the Communist party, the absence of an international organization operating in the open was felt." "To avoid any resemblance to the Comintern, only nine European Communist parties were invited to take part [in the formation of the Cominform]; nor were parties from Asia or America included." "Its headquarters were to be in Belgrade. It was Stalin's intention to use Cominform pressure to coerce Tito's rebellious party. In 1948, strictly following Stalin's orders, the Cominform condemned the Yugoslavs, and in 1949 it expelled them. After the expulsion of the Yugoslavs, the headquarters were moved to Bucharest." The Cominform declined after 1955 "as a result of the rapprochement of Soviet Communists with Tito's party in Yugoslavia. * * * Tito not only refused to rejoin its ranks, but demanded its dissolution as a component element of a worldwide de-Stalinization; nor did the Cominform enjoy great prestige in the satellites." "In April 1956 the eight Communist parties comprising the Cominform published a statement announcing its dissolution."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 83; and House Document 139, Facts on Communism, Vol. 2, April 13, 1961, originally released December 1960, pp. 255-257, 338 and 339.)

INSTITUTE OF MARXIST STUDIES

1. The Institute of Marxist Studies "was formed within the Jefferson School [of Social Science, New York City] primarily for the purpose of effectuating the re-education program launched in the [Communist] Party in 1945, upon its return to a more militant Marxism-Leninism. The Institute constitutes a method of affording a concentrated, unified course in hard core Marxism-

Leninism; and it is utilized by the Party as a ready means for training Party members for leadership." This "school within a school" was established in 1947.

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, pp. 36 and 22.)

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS¹

1. "The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American far eastern policies toward Communist objectives." "Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist." The American Communist Party and Soviet officials considered the organization "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence."

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 223 and 225.)

INTERCONTINENT NEWS SERVICE

1. "During the late 1930's the Daily Worker received political news dispatches free from the Runag news service in Moscow. These dispatches were used by the editorial staff of the Daily Worker and, also, were distributed to the Party leadership for scrutiny and study. After the passage of the Foreign Agents Registration Act in 1938, these dispatches were sent to The Intercontinent News, a corporation which had been formed by the CPUSA in New York City to handle the service in a manner that to all appearances would be independent of the Daily Worker. This medium in turn relayed the dispatches to the Daily Worker at a nominal cost. This news service from Moscow ceased in 1944 when the Department of Justice ordered The Intercontinent News either to label its news material as propaganda or to discontinue its service."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, pp. 143 and 144; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.)

2. "* * * Grace Granich, upon the direction of the Communist Party, in March 1941, established the Intercontinent News Service in New York City. Under the operation of Grace Granich, Intercontinent News Service was a device used by the Communist Party and the Daily Worker to obtain party information and official directives from the Communist International in Moscow."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, House Report 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, pp. 67 and 68.)

¹ Senate Report 2050 states that the title, Institute of Pacific Relations, "unless otherwise qualified, refers to the activities of * * * the American Council of the IPR and the international secretariat." (p. 94 fn.)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

1. Cited as an international Communist-front organization.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 13.*)
2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE, INC. (San Francisco, Calif.)

1. "A dissemination point of * * * Communist Party propaganda in San Francisco is the International Book Store, Inc., located at 1408 Market Street. Mr. Ellis Colton, manager of the store, was subpoenaed to appear before the subcommittee. He refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership, although previously identified as a member of the Communist Party, and further declined to discuss the sources from which he received Communist Party publications which had been purchased at the International Book Store."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, p. 29.*)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALS FOR PEACE (See International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace)**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALS IN DEFENSE OF PEACE**

1. Cited as one of the forms assumed by the "Communist 'peace' movement." It was created at a World Congress of Intellectuals held at Wroclaw, Poland, August 25-28, 1948. It was also known as the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals for Peace, and International Committee of Intellectuals for Peace.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 1 and 10.*)

INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FEDERATION (See Women's International Democratic Federation)**INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as "a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)
2. Cited as an organization which "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 12.*)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE (See also Galena Defense Committee, Trade Union Advisory Committee)

1. " * * * witness [Carl] Hacker established that in the early 1930's there existed in the United States an organization named International Labor Defense ('ILD'). It was the American section

of the International Red Aid which had its headquarters in Moscow and which was the parent organization of the various Communist defense organizations. Final policy decisions in the ILD were made by a Communist fraction in the organization or by Robert Minor, a Party member."

"* * * The testimony of petitioner's witnesses Hacker, [John] Lautner, [Bella] Dodd and [Barbara] Hartle, whose backgrounds reflect they were in a position to know, shows that the ILD was dominated, directed and controlled by the Communist Party." "The preponderance of the evidence * * * establishes that * * * respondent [the Civil Rights Congress] succeeded to the role of the International Labor Defense as the Party's legal defense arm."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, p. 22; and Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order with respect to the Civil Rights Congress, July 26, 1957, pp. 4 and 54.)

2. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

3. "Legal arm of the Communist Party."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

4. "It is, essentially, the legal defense arm of the Communist Party of the United States." "It is the American section of M. O. P. R., or Red International of Labor Defense, often referred to as the Red International Aid." Its international congresses meet in Moscow.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 75-78; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9 and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 69.)

5. "The International Labor Defense * * * was part of an international network of organizations for the defense of Communist lawbreakers." At a conference held in Detroit, Mich., April 27-28, 1946, the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties merged to form the new front, Civil Rights Congress.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947; originally released September 2, 1947, pp. 1 and 2.)

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALS FOR PEACE (See International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace)

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC BUREAU

1. Cited as an organization with headquarters in Moscow, whose aims were published in the magazine Soviet Music, for March-April 1933: "* * * We should not verge one single iota from a program of progressive class struggle. We can be successful in our efforts only if we know how to transplant our political slogans to the sphere of music. * * * We should prove that the only

right road for artistic creations, which include also that of musicians, is the service to the objectives of proletarian revolution." Hanns Eisler, one of the founders of the International Music Bureau, has frankly avowed that "Communist music becomes heavy artillery of the battle for communism."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, December 31, 1948, p. 7.*)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS

1. Cited as an international Communist-front organization.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 19.¹*)
2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.²*)

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

1. "Also pertinent to the matters under inquiry are the Communist Party's publications and publishing houses. International Publishers, headed by Alexander Trachtenberg, is established in the record to be a publishing house in this country for the Marxist-Leninist Classics, among other literature. Trachtenberg reports to the 'Politburo' and the National Committee of the Party concerning its operation."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, Appendix A, p. iii.*)
2. "The [Communist] Party's publishing house," headed by Alexander Trachtenberg.
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)
3. An "official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States," and a medium through which "extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)
4. "Official American Communist Party publishing house."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 80.*)

¹ Incorrectly appears on this page as International Organization of Democratic Journalists.

² Incorrectly appears on these pages as Association of Democratic Journalists and International Organisation of Democratic Journalists.

INTERNATIONAL RED AID

1. The International Red Aid "had its headquarters in Moscow" and "was the parent organization of the various Communist defense organizations."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, p. 22.*)

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
(See Institute of Pacific Relations)**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS** (See also World Student Congress)

1. "The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17-31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists." Also cited as one of the "long-established Soviet-controlled international organizations" which speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy and which has "affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the 'peace' campaign."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.*)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER¹

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "One of the strongest Communist organizations."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)
3. "One of the most effective and closely knitted organizations among the Communist-'front' movements. It claims a membership of 150,000, bound together through an insurance and social plan."

¹ For citations of national group societies of the IWO see:

American-Russian Fraternal Society.
Carpatho-Russian Peoples Society.
Cervantes Fraternal Society.
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity.
Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society.
Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.
Hellenic-American Brotherhood.
Hungarian Brotherhood.
Jewish People's Fraternal Order.
Polonia Society.
Romanian-American Fraternal Society.
Servian-American Fraternal Society.
Slovak Workers Society.
Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union.

* * * It has contributed large sums of money to Communist Party campaigns, and * * * regularly sponsors Communist Party endorsed candidates for public office." In 1944, its president and general secretary respectively were William Weiner, former Communist Party treasurer, and Max Bedacht, former party secretary.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 79 and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19.*)

4. Cited as "one of the strongest Communist organizations."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 82-84.*)
5. Cited as subversive and un-American.
(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)
6. "Where the Communist message cannot be carried most effectively by the Communist Party among particular groups in the population, special fronts are formed for the purpose, such as * * * International Workers Order."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

INTOURIST, INC.

1. "In the United States the recruiting, organizing, equipping, and transporting of men to be formed into the ALB [Abraham Lincoln Brigade] was handled by the [Communist] Party as an operative section of the Communist International pursuant to the latter's directive. * * * Both Party and Comintern personnel performed various necessary tasks incident to such an operation, and by secret and, in some instances, patently illegal means, and with the aid of a Soviet travel agency, 'Intourist,' a large number of the men were moved to France and from there, in cooperation with the French Communist Party and Comintern agents, into Spain."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, pp. 15, 16.*)
2. Cited as "a Soviet organization which supervised the travel of foreigners traveling in the Soviet Union."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1229 on The Shameful Years, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 19.*)

IRVING PEACE THEATER

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

IRWIN FRANKLIN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86 and 89.)

ITALIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Detroit)

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Italian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born "shared headquarters" with the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that " * * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 70, 31 and 32.)

ITALIAN ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.)

ITALIAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that " * * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31 and 32.)

JAMES KELLER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "When Keller was * * * threatened with deportation, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born established a special organization for his defense, the James Keller Defense Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 15, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89 and 65.)

JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, p. 146.)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL BOOKSHOP

1. "The Jefferson School Bookshop is located in the School building [of the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City] and is advertised in respondent's [the Jefferson School's] catalogues.

"[John] Lautner established that this bookshop is a [Communist] Party Literature Department store under the supervision of Ben Bordovsky, the literature agent of the New York State Communist Party. This shop is a distributing point of Party literature not only for the Jefferson School but also for Party units. Students attending the school were instructed to and did acquire their test forms and prescribed texts and course materials, including Marxist-Leninist Classics, from this source. [Ralph] Clontz established that instructors at the School told his classes in the fall of 1951 that the required texts for the courses were to be purchased from the Bookshop because funds from it were used to support the School."

"It is found that the operation of the Bookshop constitutes a utilized avenue of aid and support from the Party to respondent [the Jefferson School of Social Science.]"

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, p. 14.)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (New York, N.Y.)

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

The Jefferson School of Social Science "emanated from a fusion by the Communist Party of two former Party-controlled schools—the Workers School and the School for Democracy, both located in New York City. Its creation resulted from a Party decision to concentrate its educational efforts in this area into one organization with emphasis on teaching the hard core of Marxism-Leninism through an approach having a 'broad appeal to the masses.' The selection of the School's name was prompted by the established Communist Party technique of using names steeped in American tradition.

" * * * It commenced in January 1944 * * *. The Organizing Committee, almost all of whom are identified in the record as Party members or functionaries, became the School's first Board of Trustees."

"The Jefferson School * * * operates, primarily, to train its students, almost all of whom are Party members or potential recruits, in the Party's programs, strategy, and tactics * * *. Under rigid Party control, it is utilized as the Communist Party's principal training ground for effective membership and leadership therein. * * *

" * * * The basic proposition of Marxism-Leninism taught and advocated by the School, because espoused by the Party, is that

our present form of 'capitalist society', represented by the Government of the United States, must be destroyed through a proletarian revolution and replaced by socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat; that such revolution requires the use of force and violence; and that the leading force in such revolution * * * is the Communist Party."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order, June 30, 1955, pp. 136, 134, 135.*)

2. Cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

3. "At the beginning of the present year, the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy were merged into the Jefferson School of Social Science."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)

4. The Jefferson School of Social Science was "established in 1944 through a merger of the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy." It was closed in December 1956.

"The committee believes that the evidence presented as a result of these hearings clearly establishes that the Faculty of Social Science is, for all intents and purposes, a successor to the Jefferson School of Social Science and that, like the Jefferson School of Social Science, it is an adjunct of the Communist Party for the purpose of indoctrinating Communists and Communist sympathizers in the theory and practice of communism and in promoting Communist objectives.

"It is apparent that the Jefferson School of Social Science was dissolved and the successor organization created principally for the purpose of evading provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The Jefferson School disbanded only after the Subversive Activities Control Board, proceeding under the Act, had issued an order to the Jefferson School to register as a Communist-front organization."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 60 and 63.*)

5. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers. * * * Schools of this type have been * * * Jefferson School of Social Science, New York. * * *"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

JEWISH PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "An organization which has been nothing more nor less than an adjunct of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)

JEWISH PEOPLES FRATERNAL ORDER

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

JOHN REED CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Cited as organizations "whose affiliation with the Communist Party is clear beyond dispute."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10.*)

JOHN SANTO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE (See also Spanish Refugee Appeal)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A "Communist-front organization headed by Edward K. Barsky."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)
3. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. * * * The advertised objectives of this group and its associated Spanish organizations are acting in concert with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union * * *." It was "formed in March 1942 through the merger of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, pp. 27 and 48.*)
4. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91; see also p. 59.*)

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front which, jointly with the International Labor Defense, supported and defended Communist Party leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union when they were serving prison terms.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 125 and 166.*)

JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "agency" of and "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Its address, 2290 County Road J, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was the same as the residence of Alma Foley, secretary of the Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 75, 86 and 88.*)

JOSEPH WEYDEMAYER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (St. Louis, Mo.)

1. Cited as Communist.
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

KING-RAMSEY-CONNER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*¹)

KOREAN-AMERICAN DEPORTEES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a subversive "affiliate" of the Communist Party and as an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. "A direct auxiliary of the Communist Party."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 47.*)
3. "Certain Communist fronts are organized for the purpose of promulgating Communist ideas and misinformation into the bloodstream of public opinion. Examples of such organizations are the * * * Labor Research Association."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General. The Labor Youth League "formally came into being at a conference or convention held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 28 and 29, 1949."

"* * * the Board concludes and finds that the Communist Party of the United States, believing that control of the youth is necessary to wage a successful revolutionary struggle in the United States, and acting upon the principle that 'the forces that win the youth of our country will win our country,' created and controls the Labor Youth League.

"Although purportedly an independent organization devoted to the so-called needs of the youth, and educating and stimulating the interest of the youth in the spirit of 'Socialism,' the Labor Youth League was never intended to be, and is not in actuality, independent of the Communist Party. It is operated and maintained in such a way as to be completely subservient to the Party, and is used to promote and carry out important Party objectives.

"* * * To a controlling extent those who are active in the management, direction, or supervision of the League, whether or not holding office therein, are individuals who are either active in the management, direction, or supervision of, or are representatives of, the Communist Party.

"The Labor Youth League is the principal means whereby a segment of American youth is indoctrinated and trained for dedicated membership and future positions of leadership in the Party. It is also the means whereby these individuals are put into active service in support and in aid of Communist Party policies and objectives."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 102-53, Report and Order, February 15, 1955, pp. 57, 12, 55 and 56.)

2. Cited as a "Communist organization" which "has taken the place of the two prior organizations as the organization for young Communists"—the Young Communist League and American Youth for Democracy.

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released August 30, 1950.)

3. "Evidence in the possession of the committee shows that the Labor Youth League has functioned as the youth section of the Communist Party in recent years."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 12; also cited in House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 30.)

4. "Where the Communist message cannot be carried most effectively by the Communist Party among particular groups in the population, special fronts are formed for the purpose, such as * * * Labor Youth League."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91; see also p. 59.)

LARRY DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, and 88.)

LATVIAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 81 and 82.)

LAURENTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE (Akron, Ohio)

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Laurenti Defense Committee of Akron was organized on behalf of Sam Laurenti, an Italian-American rubber worker, who had been ordered deported because of Communist activities."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 82, 86 and 88.)

LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

1. "When it was the policy of the Communist Party to organize much of its main propaganda around the civil war in Spain," the above "Communist lawyers' front organization" supported this movement.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 168 and 169.)

LAWYERS COMMITTEE TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR

1. Cited as one of the fronts set up by the Communist Party after the Stalin-Hitler Pact in order to agitate to keep America out of the "imperialist war."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 169.)

LEAGUE FOR MUTUAL AID

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

LEAGUE FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITY RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS (See also American Writers Congress, Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "The League of American Writers, founded under Communist auspices in 1935 * * * in 1939 * * * began openly to follow the Communist Party line as dictated by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. * * * The overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last 2 years leave little doubt of its Communist control."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7685 and 7686.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9; House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.*)

4. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

1. "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. Practically the same group of leaders directing this directed the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which was, until 2 years ago, the name of the Communist front for Negroes. The name was later changed * * * in 1936 to the National Negro Congress."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 116.*)

2. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past * * *." "William Odell Nowell * * * testified that after he had received instructions in the Soviet Union and returned to the United States, the Communist Party placed him as president of the American Negro Labor Congress. In his testimony he recounted how in 1929 or 1930 this

organization was changed over to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights * * *."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, Dec. 22, 1954, p. 10.*)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS

1. "An organization which this committee found to be a Communist-controlled front by indisputable documentary evidence obtained from the files of the Communist Party in Philadelphia." The original executive secretary of the League was Helen Kay, a Communist Party member.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 121 and 181.*)

LEHIGH VALLEY COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was formed "toward the end of 1952 at a meeting at the home of Sylvia Freedland." Testimony disclosed "that the Rosenberg activities in the vital Lehigh Valley industrial heartland were under the direct supervision of the District Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia and were carried on almost exclusively by members of the Communist Party."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 80.*)

LENIN INSTITUTE (School or University)

1. "An elaborate world-embracing school system was established in Moscow for training Communists and preparing them for leadership roles in the world Communist movement. * * * the Lenin School took in trainees from the 'more advanced' countries, such as Germany, France, England, and the United States." "From 1928 to 1936, many of Respondent's [the Communist Party of the United States] outstanding members were sent to the Lenin School for varying periods where they received training and instructions in the strategy and tactics of the world Communist movement."

"The evidence establishes that in the early 1930's Respondent's students in the Lenin School were taught such subjects as Marxism, Leninism, the history of the labor movement, trade union and strike strategy, history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, history and organizational structure of the Communist International, the national and colonial problem, including the concept of a Negro nation in the 'black belt' of the United States; the history of the CPUSA, international propaganda, the theory and practice of Soviet economy, revolutionary tactics and the science of civil warfare. * * *

"For the actual carrying out of the revolution, Red Army officers taught military details in both legal and guerrilla warfare, how to erect barricades, snipe, throw grenades, use gas masks, sabotage, take over the system of transportation, seize food

supplies and persuade army units to fight with the insurgents and guerrillas. They were taught how to capture and hold hostages, capture arsenals, arm Communist supporters, utilize and destroy food and water supplies, and, in general, how to carry on a total revolution for the seizure of power. All this was taught with the object of destroying the economic system in the United States, and establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat here."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, pp. 146-148; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.)

2. "The Lenin School in Moscow is used by the Communist International to train its operatives for activity throughout the world. Among those who studied in this school were a number of the outstanding leaders of the American Communist Party. * * * one of the textbooks used for this purpose, entitled 'The Road to Victory' by Alfred Lange, * * * derided those who believe that the class enemy can be won over by humanitarian methods. It called for the employment of terrorist methods."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 62 and 63.)

LEONARD COSTA DEFENSE COMMITTEE (Rochester, N.Y.)

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.)

LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Lithuanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was "established at a national conference in Chicago on March 12, 1950." Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that " * * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182, on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31 and 32.)

LITHUANIAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a

list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31 and 32.)

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Detroit and Chicago)

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88, 89, 31 and 32.)

LOBBY FOR PEACE (June 1953, Washington, D.C.)

1. Characterized as one of six "important" affairs "sponsored and held by" the American Peace Crusade "on a Nation-wide scale" and "aimed at rallying individuals from all walks of life around various so-called peace issues." "Emphasis was placed by APC on its members asking their clubs, churches, and labor unions to send delegates" to the "Lobby for Peace, held in Washington, D.C., in June 1953."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 18, 23 and 22; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. A "branch" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the "actual management, direction and supervision" of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October 1950 and reported that it "shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born * * *."

The American Committee and "the various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute [Internal Security Act]" under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General.

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

2. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its "most complex affili-

ates." "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations."

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

"The Lamp of January 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949." Publicly identified Communist Rose Chernin served as "the operating head" since the time of its organization.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 34, 54, 58 and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Next to New York and Washington, the area of greatest focus in the Rosenberg campaign was Los Angeles * * * The Los Angeles campaign [was] under the direction of Sophie Davidson, chairman of the Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case * * *."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 66 and 67.)

LOS ANGELES EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. (See People's Educational Center)

LOUIS WEINSTOCK DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.)

LOUISVILLE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (See Louisville Peace Crusade)

LOUISVILLE PEACE CRUSADE

1. Found to be a "local unit" and "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade.¹ " * * * the record shows that * * * in Ken-

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

tucky the Communist Party was responsible for and in fact formed a Louisville Committee of the American Peace Crusade, which became known as the Louisville Peace Crusade * * *." "The witness [Alberta] Ahearn was chairman of the Louisville Peace Crusade as a result of [Communist] Party assignment, and another Party member was the secretary."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 12 and 15; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

MACEDONIAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

MANHATTAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

MANHATTAN COMMITTEE TO SERVE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (also known as Manhattan Clemency Committee)

1. Cited as one of the "most active" of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It "concentrated on the predominately Jewish immigrant sections of the city."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 36 and 63.*)

MARIE KRATOCHVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86 and 89.*)

MARSHALL FOUNDATION (See Robert Marshall Foundation)

MARXIST FORUMS (New York)

1. "Communist training operations were temporarily continued through the media of so-called 'Marxist forums' after the dissolution of the Jefferson School [of Social Science] in 1956. Initiated in New York in 1957, these forums were held weekly and utilized speakers previously on the faculty of the Jefferson School. When the Faculty of Social Science opened in New York in September 1958, organized Marxist study courses were concentrated there."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, p. 57.*)

MARXIST INSTITUTE (Oakland, Calif.)

1. " * * * the Marxist Institute, later called the Emil Rabin Institute, [was] an inner-[Communist] Party school for advanced training in Marxism-Leninism, held in Oakland, California, in 1949."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 115-55, Report and Order with respect to the California Labor School, Inc., May 21, 1957, p. 25.*)

MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. "The hearings on Baltimore developed that the Communist Party of this district * * * organized a new Communist peace organization, the Maryland Committee for Peace. * * * Phil Frankfeld * * * then chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, selected Ruth H. Bleier * * * Gunther Wertheimer * * * and Louis Shub * * * to create the new organization. * * * The fact of their affiliation, as disclosed by the Baltimore hearings, was that these individuals had been disciplined members of the Communist Party for some time."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, House Report 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 11; also cited in House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 54.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS

1. Found to be a Communist-front organization "active in the New England area." "The Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights, Mr. [Armando] Penha testified—'was established for only one purpose, and that was to put all the pressure within its command, of the Communist conspiracy, to do away with the State Sedition Law, which I believe was passed in 1919 in Massachusetts, the 1951 law which outlawed the party in Massachusetts, the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, and Immigration Act * * * everything, in other words, that was anti-Communist, in order to preserve the legal status of the party.'"
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 23 and 24.*)

MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH COUNCIL

1. Cited as a "Communist-front organization."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, House Report 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 13.*)

MAY DAY committees (see United May Day Committee, United May Day Conference)

MAY DAY PARADE (See also United May Day Committee, United May Day Conference)

1. "The May Day Parade in New York City is an annual mobilization of Communist strength."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 179.*)

MEDICAL BUREAU AND NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

2. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

3. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and Spanish Civil War. Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee * * *"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

MEDICAL BUREAU TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee * * *"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

MEMORIAL DAY YOUTH PEACE PARADE (1938)

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)

MERRICK ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

1. "With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action * * *"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1966, p. 91.*)

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, INC.

1. Committee hearings "showed clearly that the Metropolitan Music School is controlled by Communists." "Twenty-four identified Communists have been on the faculty of the school." "The music school has an annual registration of between 375 and 400 children and adults."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, pp. 37 and 38.)

MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES CONGRESS (See Congress (First) of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States)**MICHAEL SALERNO DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.)

MICHIGAN CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which has been succeeded by and now operates as the Michigan Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, June 1, 1948, and September 24, 1948.)

2. Cited as an affiliate of the Communist front, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.)

3. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.)

4. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.)

MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. Cited as among "Communist fronts operating in Michigan" regarding which "investigation and hearing established beyond doubt that they are dominated and led by members of the Communist Party. These groups are more vicious than all the others because they are playing on the nerves of mothers and fathers of American youth stationed in America's Armed Forces, especially those fighting in Korea."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, House Report 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, pp. 10, 11.)

MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Detroit)

1. A "branch" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the "actual management, direction and supervision" of Communist Party members. Saul Grossman, executive secretary, "was identified on the record as a member of the Communist Party."

The American Committee and "the various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute [Internal Security Act]" under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General.

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 19, 12 and 51; see also pp. 9, 18, and 23.)

2. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist front organizations."

"Control of the organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

"The establishment of the Michigan committee was announced officially in the Lamp of February-March 1950. However, the organization appears to have existed several months earlier. The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was represented at the annual conference of the American committee in December 1949."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88, 33, 34, 68, and 69; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, pp. 3 and 5.)

MICHIGAN LABOR COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. Cited as among "Communist fronts operating in Michigan" regarding which "investigation and hearing established beyond doubt that they are dominated and led by members of the Communist Party. These groups are more vicious than all the others because they are playing on the nerves of mothers and fathers of American youth stationed in America's Armed Forces, especially those fighting in Korea."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, House Report 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, pp. 10, 11.)

MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Olark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers * * * Schools of this type have been * * * Michigan School of Social Science, Detroit * * *"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

1. Cited as a meeting held in Chicago, May 29 and 30, 1950, by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and as having been "aimed at assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into a vast sounding board for Communist propaganda."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 59.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. "Documentary evidence in the form of official publications of the American Committee [for Protection of Foreign Born] and of various of the so-called area or local committees [including the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born] established a continuous and consistent pattern of authoritative references to the American Committee as the national office or national organization, and the area or local committees as 'part of' and 'affiliated to' the American Committee."

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and "the various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute [Internal Security Act]" under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General.

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 7, 12 and 51; see also pp. 6, 8-11.*)

2. Cited as a "regional organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of

the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.

"Control of the organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

"The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was established in 1947 in Chicago * * *."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 89, 33, 34 and 64; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)

[MIKE] GATES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization in Philadelphia, Pa., and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 79, 86 and 88.)

MILWAUKEE COMMITTEE IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

1. Cited as a name subsequently adopted by the [Milwaukee] Provisional Committee to Commute the Death Sentence of the Rosenbergs, a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 76.)

[MILWAUKEE] PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCE OF THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its chairman was John Gilman, an identified Communist Party functionary.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 76.)

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (See Minneapolis Council for Peace)

MINNEAPOLIS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.)

MINNEAPOLIS COUNCIL FOR PEACE

1. Found to be a "chapter of" and an "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade, despite "intervenor's general statement that

APC 'never considered that it had any local groups or chapters.'"¹

"In the Minneapolis chapter of respondent [the American Peace Crusade], the chairman was a [Communist] Party member, and petitioner's witness [Joyce] Shanks, a Party member, was assistant secretary. The treasurer was also a Party member." "Shanks (member and assistant secretary of the Minneapolis Council for Peace) * * * showed that the Council subsequently changed its name to Minneapolis Chapter of the American Peace Crusade."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 15, 12, 15, and 11; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

MINNEAPOLIS JOINT COMMITTEE AGAINST DEPORTATION

1. Cited as an "agency" of and "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 75, 86, and 88.)

MINNESOTA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Minneapolis)

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Minnesota Committee was established on May 21, 1952. Mrs. Alma Foley was secretary. "The Lamp (June-July 1952) announced that representatives of defense committees meeting in Minneapolis voted to establish a 'provisional' Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the immediate purpose of which was to defend Peter Warhol, Charles Rowoldt, and Harry Roast."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88, and 75.)

MINUTE WOMEN FOR PEACE²

1. Cited as an organization which was formed by the Communists as an attempt to convert women in the United States to their "peace" program. It launched a "peace ballot" distributed in and around Greater Boston.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 74.)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

² Not connected with the Minute Women, USA, Inc.

MODERN BOOK STORE (Chicago, Ill.)

1. "The evidence in the record of the committee hearings is clear, and the committee so finds, * * * that the Modern Book Store, Chicago, is the [Communist] party outlet for Communist Party propaganda and literature in that area."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, p. 37.*)

MODESTO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

MOSES RESNIKOFF DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, and 89.*)

MURRAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

MUSICIANS COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as an "auxiliary group" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its "only event" was a concert rally on January 10, 1953 at the Hotel Capitol in New York, featuring Paul Robeson, Morris Carnovsky, Earl Robinson, Robert DeCormier, and Beulah Richardson.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 34.*)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAINST UMT

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

1. "On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties,' are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objective of 'reversal

or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

The National Assembly for Democratic Rights "met September 23 and 24, 1961, at St. Nicholas Arena in New York City."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, p. 137.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN-AMERICANS (also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana, ANMA)

1. Cited as a Communist front organization. "Founded in Los Angeles, its headquarters were moved to Denver in 1952. Here again, as in other front organizations, it only required 10 to 20 dedicated Communists, out of a total membership of 7,500, to gain complete control of the organization. Alfredo C. Montoya, its national president, also a member of the National Mexican Commission of the Communist Party, appeared before the committee on May 17 [1956]. Montoya, who now resides in El Paso, Tex., was identified by Mr. Duran as a member of the Communist Party. He invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to answer questions concerning his position with the ANMA, and his alleged Communist Party membership."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 37.)

NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

1. The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, "substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party," changed its name "in January 1938 to National Committee for People's Rights * * * no substantial change was made in its set-up or functions."

(Attorney General Francois Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which succeeded the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. "The organization under its new name remained entirely under the control of the Communist Party."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 182.)

3. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

2. "Substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party * * * [It] caters to financially and socially prominent liberals * * * the cases selected for defense, so far as known, have without exception, been those of Communists or cases publicized by the Communist Party. * * * In January 1938 its name was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

3. Cited as a Communist front, together with its successor organization, National Committee for People's Rights. The executive secretary of the above was Joseph Gelders, well-known Communist.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 182.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "new organization" set up in the summer of 1960 "to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign." "Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on The Truth About The Film "Operation Abolition," Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

1. Cited as "a Communist lobby" which came into being in June 1948 and "which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against antishubversive legislation."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3248 on the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, January 2, 1951, originally released December 7, 1950.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE McCARRAN ACT

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Com-

mittee to Repeal the McCarran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June 1953, the "Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell," the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States—was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October 1953 and "then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case." National headquarters remained at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City. Co-chairmen of the newest organization were Daniel Marshall and Joseph Brainin.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 118 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 30.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (and local affiliates)

1. Cited as a Communist front "organized at least as early as November 1951" to conduct the United States phase of "a mammoth propaganda campaign designed to obliterate the crime [of] and exploit the Rosenbergs¹ and their codefendant, Morton Sobell, for the purposes of international communism." Headed by Joseph Brainin as chairman, the committee had national headquarters at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and more than 40 local affiliates throughout the country.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 1, 13, 21, 63 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 29-33.)

2. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

¹ Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted atomic espionage agents who were executed on June 19, 1953.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96, also p. 92.*)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST

1. Cited as Communist, and as "a conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy."
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. Cited as a Communist front, held January 5, 6, 7, 1935, in Washington, D.C., and headed by Herbert Benjamin, leading Communist.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 116.*)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC. (See also American-Soviet Science Society; Congress of American-Soviet Friendship)

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

"It was created by the [Communist] Party in 1943 as the result of Party plans to establish a mass organization under the name of respondent [National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.] to carry out on a broadened scale functions and activities concerning various Party objectives, which had previously been undertaken by Party-controlled organizations that had existed under the various names of Friends of Soviet Russia, Friends of the Soviet Union, and American Council on Soviet Relations."

"* * * Chapters of respondent were created and established with the active aid and assistance of the Communist Party." "We find that the affiliated Councils are branches or chapters of respondent, and constitute an integral part of respondent."

"* * * the national officers and the Board of Directors are, and throughout respondent's existence have been, composed of individuals a majority of whom are functionaries and members of the Communist Party * * *."

"Respondent was incorporated during World War II at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union were military allies. Throughout the period of the war, from the time of respondent's incorporation and continuing for a period following the cessation of hostilities, respondent, while conducting pro-Soviet propaganda, advocated cooperation and support of the Soviet Union, particularly in the war effort. During this period, respondent received testimonials and support from prominent governmental, professional, and business people in the

United States. Respondent did not then and has not since revealed the actual control and influence exerted upon it by the Communist Party."

"Respondent invariably advances positions on matters of policy which do not deviate from positions of the Communist Party. The positions advanced by respondent are invariably and markedly pro-Soviet and, except during the war years, anti-United States Government. * * *"

"* * * A fair consideration of the record as a whole in this proceeding requires the conclusion that the National Council, operating under the domination, direction, and control of the Communist Party, has as its primary purpose to advance and promote the objectives of the Soviet Union for the Communist Party behind a facade of being independent of the Party and interested only in developing friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States. The assistance rendered to the Party is considered to be material."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order, February 7, 1956, pp. 55, 53, 16 and 54.)

2. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

3. "In recent months, the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian has been known as" the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 156.)

4. Cited as specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda.

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate, Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICANS OF CROATIAN DESCENT

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which "has effected a change of name. The designation applies alike to the new organization known as the Union of American Croatsians."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948; and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CROATIAN WOMEN (See Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS (See also Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace)

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *"

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO STOP LYNCHING

1. Cited as a Negro Communist-front organization, whose secretary was Ferdinand C. Smith, high in the circles of the Communist Party.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 49.)

2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 12.)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 102.)

2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 12.)

3. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES (See also Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights; Washington Committee for Democratic Action)

1. Characterized as an organization "operating in the field of civil rights under [Communist] Party domination and headed by responsible Party functionaries." The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the National Negro Congress and the "dormant" International Labor Defense merged into the Communist-"created" Civil Rights Congress. "The petitioner's witness, [Bella] Dodd, testified that the question of NFCL's merger

with the CRC was referred by her to national Party officer Eugene Dennis who decided it should be merged."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order with respect to the Civil Rights Congress, July 26, 1957, pp. 54, 55, 4 and 5.*)

2. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

3. "Part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program. * * * [It] was established as a result of a conference on constitutional liberties held in Washington, D.C., June 7-9, 1940. * * * The defense of Communist leaders such as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, have been major efforts of the federation."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

4. "There can be no reasonable doubt about the fact that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—regardless of its high-sounding name—is one of the viciously subversive organizations of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 50; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and House Report 2748, January 2, 1943, pp. 9 and 12.*)

5. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1116 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

NATIONAL FREE BROWDER CONGRESS¹

1. Cited as a Communist front which arranged to meet March 28-29, 1942. Earl Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., who had been convicted and sentenced to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for passport fraud.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 69, 87, and 132.*)

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as "an auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which shared the same headquarters. Abe Weisburd was executive secretary.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 107.*)

¹ See also entry, Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, which sponsored the National Free Browder Congress.

NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE (Suite 905, 179 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.)

1. "The Communists' 'peace' campaign in the United States also made special efforts to drum up support in the vital field of American labor. In this phase of the campaign, Communist-controlled unions and Communist labor figures played an important role. With their aid, a new, Nation-wide 'peace' front was organized—the National Labor Conference for Peace." The first National Labor Conference for Peace was held in Chicago, October 1 and 2, 1949. Thereafter, locals and the national office "waged an incessant propaganda campaign in behalf of the Soviet Union."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 64-69.*)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.*)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

1. Characterized as an organization "operating in the field of civil rights under [Communist] Party domination and headed by responsible Party functionaries." The National Negro Congress, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the "dormant" International Labor Defense merged into the Communist-"created" Civil Rights Congress. "Witnesses [John] Lautner and [Barbara] Hartle establish that the NNC which merged into the CRC was an organization utilized by the Party in connection with the Negro work."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order with respect to the Civil Rights Congress, July 26, 1957, pp. 54, 55, 4 and 5.*)
2. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

3. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Congress since its inception in 1936, refused to run again in April 1940 "on the ground that it was 'deliberately packed with Communists and Congress of Industrial Organizations members who were either Communists or sympathizers with Communists.'

"Commencing with its formation in 1936, Communist Party functionaries and 'fellow travelers' have figured prominently in the leadership and affairs of the Congress * * * according to A. Philip Randolph, John P. Davis, secretary of the congress, has admitted that the Communist Party contributed \$100 a month to its support.

"From the record of its activities and the composition of its governing bodies, there can be little doubt that it has served as what James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate elected to the executive committee in 1937, predicted: 'An important sector of the democratic front,' sponsored and supported by the Communist Party."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7687 and 7688.)

4. "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. * * * The officers of the National Negro Congress are outspoken Communist sympathizers, and a majority of those on the executive board are outright Communists."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.)

5. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past. * * * Manning Johnson stated that * * * it was decided the Communist Party should organize the National Negro Congress [and] * * * that James W. Ford and the Negro Commission of the Communist Party were given the responsibility * * * Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn * * * stated that the National Negro Congress was a puppet of the Communist Party and that the program * * * was dictated by the Negro Commission of the Communist Party. * * * Mrs. Funn also explained that the National Negro Congress ceased to exist in 1947 and that its activities were turned over to the Civil Rights Congress * * *."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, December 22, 1954, pp. 10, 11.)

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

1. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, December 22, 1954, p. 10.)

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

1. "One of the Communist fronts currently active in seeking to deceive American Negroes into serving the Communist cause is the National Negro Labor Council. * * * The organization was formally founded at a conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1951, under the direction of leading Negro Communists in the United States, such as Abner Berry, Sam W. Parks, and Coleman A. Young. According to the latest available information, Young is the present National executive secretary of the organization, from which post he controls and directs NNLC activities. * * * A study of the operation of the council shows that, rather than helping the Negro worker, it has been a deterrent to him."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, December 22, 1954, p. 11; also cited in Annual Report for 1952, House Report 2516, December 28, 1952, p. 10 and 11.)

2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92, also p. 91.)

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AGAINST HEARST

1. A "subsidiary" organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16.)

NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Cited as the name under which the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was reconstituted at a national conference in Chicago on October 10 and 11, 1953.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 33.)

NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE

1. A "front organization of the Communist Party."
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)
2. Cited as the Communists' front organization for students, about which Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party, said, "From the beginning it has been clearly revolutionary in its program and activities."
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80.)

NATIONAL WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

1. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born "established" as a "nationwide affiliate" the National Women's Appeal

for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans. "The establishment of the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans was reported in *The Lamp* of March 1951, which stated that it had been 'organized at a reception in New York City on January 27.' * * * The *Lamp* stated that the organization would 'seek to inform the American people of the threat of deportation to the welfare of American families and will pay special attention to the cases of 30 women who face deportation'."

"Confirmation of the relationship between the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is a check made out to the National Women's Appeal and endorsed over to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 83-85.*)

NATIONALITY COMMITTEE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

1. "Responsibility for the execution of the Communist political subversion campaign in western Pennsylvania was divided among four groups, all of which operated from the same headquarters, 6328 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh. These were the—Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Nationality Committee of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania, Committee to End Sedition Laws.

"Although each of these organizations had its own officers, the testimony and documents obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities prove their close relationship and common program. * * * exhibits obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities identified Joe Rudiak, as chairman and Joe Mankin as secretary of the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania * * *." Rudiak and Mankin have been "identified as members of the Communist Party."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, p. 76; also cited in Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 28 and 29.*)

NATURE FRIENDS OF AMERICA

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization since 1935.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

NEEDLE TRADES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

NEGRO LABOR VICTORY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist-front organization whose chairman is Ferdinand C. Smith, "high in the circles of * * * the Communist Party."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 179 and 180.*)

NEGRO PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

NEIGHBORS COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF PETER HARISIADES AND ANNA TAFFLER

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

NEIGHBORS COMMITTEE TO DEFEND BENJAMIN SALTZMAN

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

NEW BEDFORD COMMITTEE TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT (Massachusetts)

1. Found to be a Communist-front organization "active in the New England area." Witness Armando Penha was "present at conferences held by Communist officials for the purpose of setting up the New Bedford Committee To Fight Unemployment. 'Ironically,' Mr. Penha testified, 'it started off as such a committee for unemployment, but where the party saw it was not getting too effective, we switched it over to the New Bedford Surplus Committee * * * sort of a subcommittee.'"
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 23 and 24.*)

NEW BEDFORD PEACE COMMITTEE (Massachusetts)

1. Found to be a Communist-front organization "active in the New England area." Witness Armando Penha "himself was assigned by the Communist Party to the task of supervising the New Bedford Peace Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 23 and 24.)

NEW BEDFORD SURPLUS COMMITTEE (See New Bedford Committee to Fight Unemployment)**NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS**

1. "Workers Library Publishers, Inc., is established as a [Communist] Party publishing organization which also operated out of Party headquarters and was succeeded through reorganization by New Century Publishers."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8.)

2. "An official Communist Party publishing house, which has published the works of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively, as well as the theoretical magazine of the party known as Political Affairs and the Constitution of the Communist Party, U.S.A."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 7 and 35.)

NEW COMMITTEE FOR PUBLICATIONS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

NEW ENGLAND CITIZENS CONCERNED FOR PEACE

1. Found to be a Communist-front organization. "The chief aim of the New England Citizens Concerned for Peace was to assist in a Communist campaign to build up pressures on Congress against universal military training legislation, according to the undercover observations of Armando Penha. In its efforts to weaken American resistance to Communist aggression in Korea, the organization took advantage of every opportunity to 'undermine and harass our public officials in the Government at large,' Mr. Penha testified. * * *

"Mrs. Muriel Gravelle McAvoy, who was a top functionary of the Communist Party of New Hampshire according to another Federal Bureau of Investigation undercover agent, Carol Foster, has served as executive secretary of the New England Citizens Concerned for Peace. Mrs. McAvoy was called as a witness in the course of the New England hearings but refused to answer questions regarding her activities in either the Communist Party or the front organization."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 23 and 24.)

NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. A "branch" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to have been under the "actual management, direction and supervision" of Communist Party members. Executive secretary Ruth Hillsgrove "was identified on this record as a member of the Communist Party."

The American Committee and "the various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute [Internal Security Act]" under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General.

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 19, 12, and 51; see also pp. 8-10, 23 and 24.)

2. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

The New England Committee was founded in May 1950, with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 33, 34, 82 and 83.)

NEW JERSEY COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 82.)

NEW THEATRE LEAGUE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 120, 171, and 177.)

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its headquarters were at 1050

6th Avenue, New York City, and its executive secretary was Aaron Schneider.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 22, 49, and 63.*)

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "At the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born National Conference * * * in December 1954, Abner Green noted that the 'newest organization was the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, organized on February 28, 1954, with Alec Jones as executive secretary.' The New York committee had its headquarters at 23 West 26th Street, in the same building which housed the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. * * * On September 8, 1955, the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in a special session of its annual conference, voted to merge with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born." A publication of the New York Committee announced that the New York Committee staff was being combined with that of the American Committee.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 53 and 54.*)

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTHERN NEWSLETTER

1. "The committee is in possession of a copy of a letter mailed out by the New York Committee for the Southern Newsletter, announcing a meeting on December 19, 1958, in New York to 'help the growth of the Southern Newsletter to continue its fine work.' Oakley C. Johnson is also named as chairman of this obviously pro-Communist committee. Johnson was a member of the National Organizing Committee which initiated the Communist Party in 1919, and is currently writing for The Worker, official Communist Party organ."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 34.*)

NEW YORK CONFERENCE FOR INALIENABLE RIGHTS (See also Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights)

1. Cited as a Communist front. It called a conference on February 14, 1941, at Mecca Temple, New York City, "to attack anti-sabotage legislation and the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York public-school system."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)

NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Cited as the former name for the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1116 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 9.*)

NEW YORK COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

1. Found to be a "local unit" and "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade.¹ " * * * the report made by APC co-director Thomas Richardson to the meeting the National Committee on November 15, 1953 * * * states that 'The various councils of the American Peace Crusade conducted intensive campaigns throughout the country.' * * * The report specifically mentions the 'New York Council of the American Peace Crusade' and the 'Georgia Peace Council which has delegates here today.' " *(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 12, 13; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)*

NEW YORK PEACE INSTITUTE

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II." *(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)*

NEW YORK POLISH COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that " * * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee." *(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.)*

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE ON LEGISLATION FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Title of a conference held February 14, 1941, at Mecca Temple, New York City, under the auspices of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights in order "to attack antisabotage legislation and the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York public school system." *(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)*

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front. *(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 133.)*

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

NEW YORK TOM MOONEY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front. "For many years, the Communist Party organized widespread agitation around the Mooney case, and drew its members and followers into the agitation."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)

NEW YORK TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54 and 86.*)

NEW YORK TRADE UNION COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER

1. Cited as among the projects and campaigns of the Communist Party. Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 126.*)

NEWARK PEACE ACTION COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 156.*)

NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as an "auxiliary organization" in Los Angeles of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was established in January 1953 and it "requested funds to be sent in care of Mrs. John Clewe, 1234 West 40th Place, Los Angeles."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 67 and 68.*)

NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 112.*)

NON-SECTARIAN COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

NORMAN TALLENTIRE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New

York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86 and 53.*)

NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 146.*)

NORTH AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE (See also Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82, 140, and 180.*)

NORTH SIDE PEACE CLUB

1. Found to be "another Communist-front organization operating in the Pittsburgh area. It was created by Communists in response to Communist Party instructions to organize peace clubs in various sections of the city in order to galvanize opposition to universal military training, atom bomb testing, and the Korean War."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, p. 28.*)

NORTH WESTCHESTER ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES

1. Cited as a local "peace" front organization in the San Francisco area which participated in the campaign of the American Peace Crusade.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.*)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates

frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; the representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

The Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had headquarters in San Francisco. "The executive secretary was Mrs. Grace Partridge, a former member of the State central committee of the Communist Party of California."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 33, 34 and 64.)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE

1. "From evidence obtained through investigation and testimony in 1955, the committee concludes that the same subversive intent which it found in the American Peace Crusade is inherent in its branches: The Southern California Peace Crusade, the Northern California Peace Crusade, and the San Diego Peace Forum. All of these misnamed 'peace' organizations continue to have a common objective: The dissemination of Communist propaganda aimed at discrediting the United States and promoting a dangerous relaxation in the ideological and military strength of our country."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 25.)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ROSENBERG-SOBELL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Activities in the San Francisco area, in connection with the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, were eventually "consolidated" in the above organization, located at 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 122.)

NORTHWEST COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (later known as the Washington State Committee for Protection of Foreign Born)

1. A "branch" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the "actual management, direction and supervision" of Communist Party members. "The evidence showed and we find that the Communist Party took the initiative in the formation and organization of the Northwest branch of respondent [American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born] in order to have an organization to defend Party people subject to deportation and to win support of the foreign born to

Party programs and aims." The Northwest Committee "appears prior to the time of the [1955-1956] hearing to have changed its name to Washington State Committee for Protection of Foreign Born."

The American Committee and "the various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute [Internal Security Act]" under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General.

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 23, 6, 12 and 51.)

2. Cited as a "regional organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist front organizations.

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

"The Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was formed on June 30, 1949, in Seattle." "Two-thirds of the officers and sponsors of the Northwest Committee were Communists." Identified Communist Marion Kinney was an officer of the Northwest Committee and subsequently served as "secretary of the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, successor to the Northwest Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 33, 34, 79, 80.)

OHIO COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Cleveland)

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "Secretary of the Ohio committee was Elsie Zazrivy. Mrs. Zazrivy invoked the fifth amendment when confronted with committee information that she was financial secretary of the Cuyahoga County section of the Communist Party at its hearings in Youngstown, Ohio, November 1956." "At the time of her appearance, Mrs. Zazrivy stated that the Ohio committee had been out of existence for approximately 1½ to 2 years. In a report to the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York in June 1955, Abner Green [ACFPB execu-

tive secretary] noted: 'We suffered a setback in the closing of the Ohio committee's office.'"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 82, 86 and 88.*)

OHIO COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Executive secretary of the Ohio organization was Marjorie Posner, of Cleveland."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 82.*)

OHIO PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (Cleveland)

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "Secretary of the Ohio committee was Elsie Zazrivy. Mrs. Zazrivy invoked the fifth amendment when confronted with committee information that she was financial secretary of the Cuyahoga County section of the Communist Party at its hearings in Youngstown, Ohio, November 1956."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 82, 86 and 88.*)

OHIO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers * * * Schools of this type have been * * * Ohio School of Social Sciences, Cleveland. * * *"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 1171, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

OKLAHOMA COMMITTEE TO DEFEND POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. Cited as Communist.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. "The NCDPP [National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners] * * * organized the Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners; and solicited funds and sought to obtain as much Nation-wide publicity as possible on behalf of Robert Wood, Oklahoma State secretary of the Communist Party, and his Communist codefendants in the recent syndicalism trials in that State."

(*Attorney General Francois Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

OKLAHOMA FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

1. Affiliate of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. (*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

OKLAHOMA LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization "which operated for a period of time as the subdivision in Oklahoma of the Communist Political Association."
(*Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney writing for the Attorney General, letter to Loyalty Review Board, dated May 22, 1952.*)

OPEN LETTER FOR CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION

1. "A group of Communist Party stooges issued an open letter bearing the title given above."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)

OPEN LETTER IN DEFENSE OF HARRY BRIDGES

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)

OPEN LETTER TO AMERICAN LIBERALS

1. "In March 1937 a group of well-known Communists and Communist collaborators published an open letter bearing the title given above. The letter was a defense of the Moscow purge trials."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)

ORANGE COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Rose Chernin, operating head of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, stated that the Los Angeles Committee "functions" through "subcommittees" such as the Orange County Committee.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86, 87 and 57.*)

ORMSBY VILLAGE FOR YOUTH (TOPANGA CANYON, CALIF.)

1. Cited as "another example of an attempt by known Communists to indoctrinate and disaffect American youth."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 10 and 11.*)

OTTO SKOG DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The establishment of this special "defense committee" in Minnesota was reported in *The Lamp*, February-March 1950.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88 and 76.*)

POC (See Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR SCHOOL (Seattle, Wash.)

1. " * * * shown to have been a Communist-controlled institution * * *." "[Witness Barbara] Hartle testified without contradiction that the school was originated and sponsored by the Communist Party for the purpose of attracting members of the Communist Party and persons from the labor movement to study the political and economic theories of the Communist Party."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, pp. 13 and 42.*)
2. Cited as Communist.
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

PALO ALTO PEACE CLUB

1. Cited as one of the "local 'peace' front organizations in the San Francisco area" which participated in the campaign of the American Peace Crusade in 1951.
The activities of the Palo Alto Peace Club are also described as illustrative of efforts "to recruit non-Communist supporters for party policy and activities through front organizations created by the party." The Committee quoted testimony received in 1960 to the effect that the organization was set up by the party in 1949 and still uses "peace as a means of disarming, pacifying, and placating the citizenry."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52; and Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, p. 56.*)

PARTIDO DEL PUEBLO OF PANAMA (operating in the Canal Zone)

1. The Communist Party of Panama which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

PAUL YUDITCH DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, and 53.*)

PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS (1952, Peking, China)

1. A "Communist-called" conference at which "Americans appeared before Communist representatives from every country of the world and accused American forces in Korea of waging bacteriological warfare and committing other crimes against humanity."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, pp. 15 and 12.*)

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER (799 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

1. Cited as an organization which was responsible for circulating the Stockholm Peace Petition. Its executive director was Elizabeth Moos, an identified Communist.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, statement issued on the March of Treason, February 19, 1951, p. 2; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 40 and 42.)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96, also p. 59.)

"PEACE PILGRIMAGE" TO WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1951

1. Characterized as one of six "important" affairs "sponsored and held" by the American Peace Crusade "on a Nation-wide scale" and "aimed at rallying individuals from all walks of life around various so-called peace issues."

The American Peace Crusade "in March 1951 sponsored and held a 'Peace Pilgrimage' to Washington, D.C., and in that connection issued a pamphlet urging individuals and groups to take part in the American Peace Crusade and to attend this pilgrimage. Respondent [the American Peace Crusade] stated in the pamphlet that the pilgrimage was necessary to end the 'war atmosphere' in the United States; that 'peace' can be achieved only by recognizing great social changes in Asia and Europe and in a fundamental American-Soviet settlement; and, that American participation in the Korean war should be ended and the United States make peace with China. * * * After the pilgrimage, respondent's official organ stated that 2,500 delegates from nearly 40 states attended * * *.

"The policies and activities of the Communist Party in connection with this pilgrimage evidence that the pilgrimage aided the program of the Party."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 18, 19, 23, and 17; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

PEGGY WELLMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE (Detroit)

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Peggy Wellman "had a defense committee of her own to prevent her deportation, and the deportation of her husband, Saul, secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, who had been convicted in the Michigan Smith Act trials. The Peggy Wellman Defense Committee had the same address and room number as the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88 and 70.)

PEOPLES' DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

PEOPLES EDUCATIONAL AND PRESS ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (See People's Educational Center)**PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER**

1. Characterized as a Communist Party school. The Los Angeles People's Educational Center "was classified by the [Communist] Party's National Educational Commission in its 'Memorandum on Schools' as a 'People's Labor School.'" "Indicating the function of such schools, the Educational Commission pointed out that: 'The main problem in all schools is to make them more attractive to the trade unionists, while at the same time extending the appeal to professional and middle class audiences.' Approvingly the Commission noted that: 'The curricula of the various schools are oriented in the right direction by placing emphasis on labor and social science studies.'"

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 115-55, Report and Order with respect to the California Labor School, Inc., May 21, 1957, pp. 12 and 9).

2. Cited as a Communist and subversive organization which was incorporated under the name, Los Angeles Educational Association, and which is also known as People's University, People's School and People's Educational Association.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

PEOPLE'S PARTY (Connecticut)

1. "The People's Party, an affiliate of the Progressive Party, served as another vehicle for Communist activities in Connecticut. It was apparent from testimony that the Communist Party succeeded in placing Communists on the People's Party ticket."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 47.)

PEOPLES RADIO FOUNDATION, INC.

1. Included in a citation of the International Workers Order as a subversive and Communist organization.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

PEOPLE'S SCHOOL (See People's Educational Center)**PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY (See People's Educational Center)****PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS**

1. Cited as having been established as a result of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace (World Peace Congress), a part of the Communist "peace" drive.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 20.)

PETE NELSON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "regional organization" in Everett, Washington, of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, and 81.)

PETER WARHOL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. An "individual deportee defense committee" in Minnesota which was a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 76, 86 and 88.)

PETROS LEZOS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86 and 88; see also p. 78.)

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE WALTER-McCARRAN ACT AND TO DEFEND ITS VICTIMS

1. Cited as "Communist-controlled" and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 79, 86 and 88.)

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which was "established publicly at a meeting at Town Hall [in Philadelphia] on October 14,

1952." Jean D. Frantjis was secretary of the Philadelphia group.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 78.*)

PHILADELPHIA ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 121.*)

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ART

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers. * * * Schools of this type have been * * * Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art * * *"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

PHILADELPHIA WOMEN FOR PEACE (See Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace)

PHOTO LEAGUE

1. Cited as a subversive, Communist organization in New York City.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

POLISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 31 and 32.*)

POLONIA SOCIETY OF THE IWO

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

PRESTES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "Communist organization * * * defending Luiz Carlos Prestes, leading Brazilian Communist and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 112.*)

PRISONERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "Communist" organization "which solicited financial help for Communist Party leaders arrested under the Smith Act."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 20 and 21.*)

PROFESSIONALS FOR CLEMENCY

1. Cited as an "auxiliary unit" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 23 and 42.*)

PROGRESSIVE COMMITTEE TO REBUILD AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

1. "The Communist wing of the American Labor Party."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 102 and 127.*)

PROGRESSIVE GERMAN-AMERICANS

1. Cited as Communist. Organization also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

1. "The Progressive Party, including its California branch, certainly ranks as one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communists."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 34.*)
2. "Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the Progressive Party. * * * The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

PROGRESSIVE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

1. "An outright affiliate of the Communist Party, headed by Rose Nelson."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)

PROLETARIAN PARTY OF AMERICA

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. “* * * the history of the Communist movement in the United States is replete with constant bickerings. * * * Some [dissenting groups] broke off completely and formed other organizations. One of the first groups thus created was the Proletarian Party of America, formed in 1920. * * * [It] claims to be the real Marxist party and that all other so-called Communists are impostors. The organization is still active, but its field is limited to but few States, including Illinois, and Michigan.”

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 141.*)

PROMPT PRESS

1. “A printing union identification symbol described as ‘Bug 209’ appears on many of the [Communist] Party publications, including Party membership cards, and pertains to the printing plant of Prompt Press, a Party publishing organization.”

“* * * Prompt Printing Press Inc., [is] a printing establishment whose entire stock is owned by witness [Boris] Cohen, a Party member * * *.”

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8; and Docket No. 111-53, Report and Order with respect to the United May Day Committee, April 27, 1956, p. 65; see also p. 73.*)

2. “Prints the bulk of the literature issued by the Communist Party and its affiliates and is reliably known to be owned by the Communist Party.”

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685.*)

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE 69TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAY DAY
(See United May Day Committee)**PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE OF NEGRO WORKERS**

1. “The international Communist movement among Negroes throughout the world is known as the Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers. This is a section of the Red International of Labor Unions, which is a part of the Third (Communist) International which directs the activities of Communist movements in labor unions.”

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81.*)

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

1. Found to be “a new Communist splinter group.” The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party “also known as the POC * * * was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.”

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right- and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party * * *."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

PROVISIONAL WESTERN REGIONAL SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the organizations currently active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. On October 5, 1955, the Daily People's World reported the establishment of the above committee to "expand the campaign for vindication of Morton Sobell." "This organization comprised 'permanent committees' in Los Angeles, San Francisco, East Oakland, Berkeley, Hayward, Palo Alto, Marin County and Petaluma, Calif."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 129.)

PROVISIONAL WORKERS AND PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR MAY DAY

(See United May Day Committee)

PUBLIC USE OF ARTS COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front which was organized by the Communist-controlled Artists Union.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 112.)

QUEENS ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.)

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (RILU)

1. "a section of the Communist International" and "the Communist International's labor organization".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, pp. 143

and 152; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956, and February 9, 1959.)

2. "a part of the Third (Communist) International which directs the activities of Communist movements in labor unions." Also referred to as the Profintern, the Red International of Labor Unions had headquarters in Moscow.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81, and Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.)

REFUGEE SCHOLARSHIP AND PEACE CAMPAIGN

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.)

REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front which was formed in December, 1943, by prominent Communists and Communist sympathizers to honor Georgi Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 112 and 156.)

REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

ROBERT MARSHALL FOUNDATION

1. "This fund of more than a million dollars, which originated with the rich man's son whose name it bears, has been one of the principal sources for the money with which to finance the Communist Party's fronts generally in recent years."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 50.)

ROMANIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88, 31 and 32.)

ROMANIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

ROSE CHERNIN¹ DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

ROSE CHERNIN¹ EMERGENCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE²

1. "The collective testimony of the petitioner's witnesses establishes that * * * just prior to the * * * formation [of the California Emergency Defense Committee] the [Communist] Party had some fifteen smaller defense committees, each bearing the name of one of the Party leaders who had been indicted under the Smith Act, such as the Rose Chernin Emergency Defense Committee, the Henry Steinberg Defense Committee, the Slim Connelly Defense Committee, etc.

"The petitioner's witnesses * * * and documents introduced show that these various individual defense committees * * * upon the creation of the respondent [California Emergency Defense Committee] became merged in the respondent organization and functioned as subcommittee supervised and coordinated by the respondent."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 123-57, Report and Order with respect to the California Emergency Defense Committee, April 14, 1959, pp. 5 and 6.*)

ROSE NELSON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. A "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. "New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, and 53.*)

ROSE SPECTOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Rose Chernin, operating head of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, stated that the Los Angeles Committee "functions" through "subcommittees" such as the Rose Spector Defense Committee.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86, 87, and 57.*)

¹ Rose Chernin was indicted under the Smith Act in 1951 and convicted in 1952; the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction in 1957. In April 1953, denaturalization proceedings were also instituted against Rose Chernin under the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act; these proceedings culminated in a court decision in her favor in 1956.

² Also referred to in the SACB report as Rose Chernin Defense Committee.

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE BRONX

1. Cited as one of the "most active" of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its chairman was Joseph Gingold.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

ROSLYN ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31, and 32.*)

RUSSIAN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORP.

1. An organization active in 1922 whose purpose was the operation of the textile and clothing industry in Russia. It "had a political as well as a business interest in the Bolshevik revolution." It "was eventually a complete flop."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 74 and 76.*)

RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION FARMS, INC.

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise which was directed by Harold Ware, son of the well-known Communist Ella Reeve Bloor. It received funds from the Garland Fund.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

1. Cited as the name subsequently adopted by the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 83.*)

ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its chairman was Haven P. Perkins.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 83.)

ST. LOUIS EMERGENCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. The St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee was "organized under the guise of obtaining 'justice' for defendants involved in the St. Louis Smith Act trial. The defense committee which published a periodical entitled the 'St. Louis Defender,' served almost exclusively as a loudspeaker for Communist propaganda in the area. Like many other 'defense committees,' the St. Louis organization solicited contributions ostensibly for the aid of Smith Act cases but actually for the Communist Party itself."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 43.)

SAM AND FANNY MANEWITZ DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" committee and as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Documents introduced in the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities showed that three organizations used Post Office Box 506, Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo., as their address: the Sam and Fanny Manewitz Defense Committee; Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the Defense of Sam and Fanny Manewitz; and Committee to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Stop Deportation of Sam and Fanny Manewitz.

"These documents also show John Starks as secretary of the Sam and Fanny Manewitz Defense Committee. Starks invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist Party membership before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Chicago in December 1956. He had been identified as a member of the party by William Cortor at hearings in St. Louis in June 1956."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 83, 86 and 87.)

SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL (Boston, Mass.)

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)
2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers * * * Schools of this type have been * * * Samuel Adams School, Boston * * *"

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.)

SAN DIEGO EMERGENCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Found to be a "branch" of the California Emergency Defense Committee.

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 123-57, Report and Order with respect to the California Emergency Defense Committee, April 14, 1959, p. 7.)

SAN DIEGO PEACE FORUM

1. Characterized as a "unit of" the American Peace Crusade and also as a "branch" of the Southern California Peace Crusade, a "regional" unit of the American Peace Crusade.¹

"Witness [Anita] Schneider was chairman of the San Diego Peace Forum * * * by reason of [Communist] Party assignment thereto. Other officers of the Forum who were Party members were its acting executive secretary and a member of its Executive Board."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 15; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

2. "From evidence obtained through investigation and testimony in 1955, the committee concludes that the same subversive intent which it found in the American Peace Crusade is inherent in its branches: The Southern California Peace Crusade, the Northern California Peace Crusade, and the San Diego Peace Forum. All of these misnamed 'peace' organizations continue to have a common objective: The dissemination of Communist propaganda aimed at discrediting the United States and promoting a dangerous relaxation in the ideological and military strength of our country."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 25.)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

1. Cited as one of the "local 'peace' front organizations in the San Francisco area" which participated in the campaign of the American Peace Crusade in 1951.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.)

SAN FRANCISCO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It was located at 228 McAllister Street.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 122.)

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

SAVE OUR SONS COMMITTEE

1. "Investigation of the dissemination of Communist propaganda among prisoners of war in Korea resulted in public hearings * * * which held up to view the treasonable activities of the Save Our Sons Committee.

"Created by the Communist Party, the SOS Committee provided a vehicle through which the party exploited the plight of American prisoners of war in Korea, and the natural concern of their families for the welfare of their loved ones.

"Organized October 25, 1952, in Springfield, Ill., it professed the high-sounding purpose of promoting a cease-fire in Korea and the repatriation of prisoners of war. Under this banner, the Save Our Sons Committee intended to draw into its orbit non-Communists motivated by a genuine desire for peace. * * *

"Actually, the organization was conceived by the Communists as an instrument for removing United States troops from the scene so that South Korea would be at the mercy of the Communist forces.

"The organization, it was ascertained, concealed the fact that Florence Gowgiel, its chairman and one of its founders, was a member of the Communist Party."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 26.)

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

SCHAPPES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

2. "A front organization with a strictly Communist objective, namely, the defense of a self-admitted Communist who was convicted of perjury in the courts of New York." Morris U. Schappes "was on the teaching staff of the College of the City of New York for a period of 13 years. In 1936 his superior on the college faculty refused to recommend him for reappointment. This action led to prolonged agitation by the Communist Party."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 71.)

SCHNEIDERMAN-DARCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

1. "As a result of the investigations into alleged subversive activities of teachers of the New York City public schools by the Rapp-

Coudert Committee of the New York State Legislature in or about 1940, a number of teachers resigned, or were suspended or dismissed by the Board of Education from their teaching posts in New York schools and colleges.

"At the annual spring conference of the Teachers Union of New York City in 1940, at which approximately 51 teachers who had been dismissed or who had resigned as a result of the investigation were present, the idea of a so-called School for Democracy was put forth and found general acceptance.* * *

"* * * Of the organizers and original faculty of the School for Democracy, about one third have been identified in the record as members of the Communist Party, and several of those so identified have been established as functionaries of the Party's educational apparatus * * *."

"It is found that the School for Democracy in New York City was a Communist Party-controlled institution utilized by the Party to propagate Marxism-Leninism on a broad basis among the masses of people. * * *"

"The evidence shows that the Communist Party formed the Jefferson School of Social Science by merging the School for Democracy and the New York Workers School."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, pp. 3-5.)

2. "In 1941, the Communists established a school in New York City which was known as the School for Democracy (now merged with the Workers School into the Jefferson School of Social Science)." The above "was established by Communist teachers ousted from the public school system of New York City."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.)

SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES (Los Angeles, Calif.)

1. "* * * it is established that in January 1950 respondent [the California Labor School, Inc.] set up a branch called the School of Jewish Studies in Los Angeles. * * * As shown in brochures of this branch * * * 'History and Traditions of the Jewish People' comprised half the curriculum outside of Yiddish and Hebrew language courses. This course at the branch was taught by Sanford Goldner, a [Communist] Party member, who also taught Jewish history at respondent's main facility in Los Angeles."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 115-55, Report and Order with respect to the California Labor School, Inc., May 21, 1957, p. 16.)

SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES (New York)

1. Cited as an adjunct in New York City of the Communist Party.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)
2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and

sympathizers. * * * Schools of this type have been * * * School of Jewish Studies, New York."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.)

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE (See Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace)

SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 177.)

SEATTLE LABOR SCHOOL

1. Cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers * * * Schools of this type have been * * * Seattle Labor School, Seattle * * *"

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.)

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF THE PARTISANS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)

SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS (See World Peace Congress)

SECOND WORLD STUDENT CONGRESS (See World Student Congress)

SERBIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

SERBIAN VIDOVDAN COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948.)

SLIM CONNELLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. "The collective testimony of the petitioner's witnesses establishes that * * * just prior to the * * * formation [of the California Emergency Defense Committee] the [Communist] Party had some fifteen smaller defense committees, each bearing the name of one of the Party leaders who had been indicted under the Smith Act, such as the Rose Chernin Emergency Defense Committee, the Henry Steinberg Defense Committee, the Slim Connelly Defense Committee, etc.

"The petitioner's witnesses * * * and documents, introduced show that these various individual defense committees, * * *

upon the creation of the respondent [California Emergency Defense Committee] became merged in the respondent organization and functioned as subcommittees supervised and coordinated by the respondent."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 123-57, Report and Order with respect to the California Emergency Defense Committee, April 14, 1959, pp. 5 and 6.*)

SLOVAK WORKERS SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

SLOVENIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (See also American Committee for European Workers' Relief)

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "A dissident Communist group not affiliated with the Communist International nor officially recognized by either the Communist hierarchy in Moscow or in the Communist Party, U.S.A. Essentially, however, both the official and unofficial groups base themselves upon the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The Socialist Workers Party are followers of Leon Trotsky, who was expelled from the Russian Communist Party. The official Communists are followers of Joseph Stalin."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 141; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 141 and 142.*)

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATIONS¹

1. The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born "established" as a "nationwide affiliate" The Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportations. "The Sons and Daughters organization was one of the most reprehensible of the many enterprises of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It was composed of children, some of them in their early teens, of Communists who were under order of deportation." Establishment of the Sons and Daughters organization was announced in The Lamp of October-November-December 1952, which announced "The group will seek to involve

¹ Also known as the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation.

wide sections of young people around its activities with prime emphasis on pointing up how the current deportation drive affects youth."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 83 and 84.)

SOUTH SLAV COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in western Pennsylvania. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88, 78, 31 and 32.)

SOUTH WESTCHESTER ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "field unit" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was active in the New York area comprising Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, White Plains and Rye.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as an "auxiliary organization" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was established in January 1953 and "consisted of the 20 members of a delegation from Los Angeles who had flown to Washington on January 3 to appeal 'in person' to the President."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 67.)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL, INC.

1. The California Labor School, Inc. has maintained "a branch in Los Angeles, California, called the Los Angeles Division of the California Labor School. Although this division was separately incorporated in the Spring of 1950 as the Southern California Labor School, Inc., and shortly thereafter, in the Fall of 1950, ceased to exist, it is shown to have been an adjunct of respondent [the California Labor School, Inc.]"

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 115-55, Report and Order with respect to the California Labor School, Inc., May 21, 1957, p. 12.)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE

1. Found to be "a regional unit" of the American Peace Crusade.¹
 "In the Southern California Peace Crusade, * * * the executive secretary, Peter Hyun, and [Anita] Schneider, [Communist] Party members, were on the Executive Board."
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 15; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)
2. "From evidence obtained through investigation and testimony in 1955, the committee concludes that the same subversive intent which it found in the American Peace Crusade is inherent in its branches: the Southern California Peace Crusade, the Northern California Peace Crusade, and the San Diego Peace Forum. All of these misnamed 'peace' organizations continue to have a common objective: The dissemination of Communist propaganda aimed at discrediting the United States and promoting a dangerous relaxation in the ideological and military strength of our country."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 25-27.)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

1. Cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 147.)
2. Cited as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947.)

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)
2. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.)

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

3. Cited as "surreptitiously controlled" by the Young Communist League.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 14.*)

SOVIET ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

1. Found to be "a new international Communist-front organization designed to penetrate Latin America." Minutes of a 1959 Moscow meeting, at which the organization was established, "showed that the president and 15 of the vice-presidents of the newly formed front organization were residents of Iron Curtain countries."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 70 and 71.*)

SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL

1. Cited as a "subsidiary" of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, through which the JAFRC "engaged in political activity instead of confining its operation under the Presidential directive by which they operate * * *"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 43; also pp. 27 and 37.*)

2. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Spanish Refugee Appeal. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

SPANISH REFUGEE RELIEF CAMPAIGN

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)

STANLEY NOWAK DEFENSE COMMITTEE (Detroit)

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Stanley Nowak was "under order of denaturalization for his Communist Party activity." "The Nowak defense committee published a highly colored version of the proceedings against Nowak entitled 'The Strange Trial of Stanley Nowak' which, in turn, was advertised for distribution by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86, 88 and 70.*)

STELLA BROWN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86 and 88.*)

STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL OR PETITION (See World Peace Appeal)**STRAIGHT ARROW CAMP (Golden's Bridge, N.Y.)**

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Straight Arrow Camp, "a day camp serving 85 children" and directed by Morris Salz.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.*)

STUDENT CONGRESS AGAINST WAR

1. "During the Christmas holidays of 1932, the Student Congress Against War was convened at the University of Chicago. This gathering was held at the direct instigation of the (Amsterdam) World Congress Against War. The Chicago Congress was completely controlled by the Communists of the National Student League. * * * The gathering ended its sessions by adopting the program of the (Amsterdam) World Congress Against War which, as has been pointed out, called for 'the turning of imperialist war into civil war.' For many years the latter slogan represented one of the chief objectives of the Communist movement throughout the world."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119.*)

SWEETHEARTS OF SERVICEMEN

1. "A division of the AYD born during the last war is the organization known as the Sweethearts of Servicemen. Its maiden effort was a delegation of 75 young women who arrived in Washington to petition Congress 'to give their soldier boy friends and husbands the chance to vote in the 1944 Presidential elections.'"
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 12.*)

TOM MOONEY LABOR SCHOOL

1. " * * * it is found and concluded that respondent [the California Labor School, Inc.] is an outgrowth and a continuation of the Tom Mooney Labor School, a [Communist] Party school classified by it [the Party] as a 'People's Labor School,' whose purpose it was to advance the influence of the Party, primarily among the organized labor movement."
" * * * Showing further the Party character of the Tom Mooney School, Vern Smith, Chairman of its Board of Sponsors, is established to have been a Party functionary, and according to the Party's organ People's World of May 22, 1942 * * *, the original meeting to launch this 'Workers School'..."

was called by Smith, who was then Labor Editor of the People's World. Smith was elected to the first group of four trustees and according to the Party's organ would conduct arrangements until the Tom Mooney School was actually set up. After its first semester, David Jenkins, also a Party functionary, became the Director of the Tom Mooney School. The curriculum of this school conformed to the requirements approved by the Party's National Education Commission, as shown by Petitioner's Exhibit 2, in that it placed emphasis on social science and labor subjects. * * * About one-third of the faculty as listed in the Spring Term 1943 catalog are identified as Party members or functionaries."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 115-55, Report and Order with respect to the California Labor School, Inc., May 21, 1957, pp. 13 and 12.)

TOM PAINE SCHOOL

1. Cited as an adjunct in Westchester, N.Y., of the Communist Party.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

TOM PAINE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Cited as an adjunct in Philadelphia, Pa., of the Communist Party.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

TOWN MEETING OF YOUTH

1. Cited as a Communist front in Washington, D.C.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 167.)

TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Set up in 1937 by the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 89.)

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.)

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SMITH ACT

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Trade Union Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act. When the Com-

munist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.)

TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE TO PUT AMERICA BACK TO WORK

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 140.)

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE (TUEL)

1. "The Trade Union Educational League (TUEL) was formed in the early 1920's pursuant to instructions from the Communist International; the latter also furnished a subsidy for the initial financing of this newly formed organization."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 141; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.)

2. "Affiliate of the Red International of Labor Unions, which was the trade-union bureau of the Comintern * * *. In 1929 the Trade-Union Educational League became the Trade-Union Unity League."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)

3. "Zinoviev, Losowsky, and Lenin proceeded during the next 12 months to organize the Trade-Union Educational League. This project was put under the control of and made amenable, as far as its work was concerned, to the central executive committee of the Communist Party of America, and it remains so today. William Z. Foster was selected to lead this movement. In the spring of 1921 he went to Russia, and the understanding was that he went there to get his instructions for the organization of the Trade-Union Educational League, gather facts about the Communist work in Soviet Russia, the functioning of Communist ideas and theories, and learn how the officials of the Communist International wanted these ideas and theories applied in America through the Trade-Union Educational League."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 47 and 48.)

4. "[William Z.] Foster's Trade-Union Educational League was accepted by the Russian Communists as the organization through which the Communists were to operate" under a plan to capture the American Federation of Labor.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on Organized Communism in the United States, House Report 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 79.)

TRADE-UNION UNITY LEAGUE (TUUL)

1. "In 1929 the Trade-Union Educational League became the Trade-Union Unity League * * * The TUUL, as it was called, openly supported and was dominated by the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front directly controlled by the Communist Party. It was headed by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A.; was composed of some 20 Communist unions and was affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions of Moscow.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 124; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 63, and House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, pp. 8 and 9.*)

TRADE UNION WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. "Another Communist front which was integrated with the American Peace Mobilization in the Communist Party's drive against America's military preparedness."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 155 and 156.*)

UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF ZAZULIAK AND KUSHNIR

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.*)

UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89, 31 and 32.*)

UKRAINIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE AGAINST DEPORTATION

1. Cited as a "major subsidiary organization" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, located in the New York area; also listed as a "regional" organization of the ACPFB. Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, reported in December 1954 that "* * * defense committees organized in national group communities * * * serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 54, 86, 31 and 32.*)

UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS

1. "Prior to the organizational convention of the Workers' Alliance, called by Herbert Benjamin, who makes no secret of his membership in the Communist Party and of his allegiance to the Soviet Union and the third (Communist) International of Russia; and David Lasser, a Socialist, pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, a number of unemployed movements had been set up in the United States. The two largest of these were the 'unemployed leagues' and the 'unemployed councils,' organized and directed by the above-mentioned individuals." The unemployed councils later became the Workers Alliance.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 72 and 74.*)

UNION OF AMERICAN CROATIANS

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent.

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

UNION OF CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS

1. Cited as a Communist front, a leader of which was Clarence Hathaway, then editor of the Daily Worker.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)

UNITED AMERICAN ARTISTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)

UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE (See also American Rescue Ship Mission)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

2. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause,

recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 138.*)

3. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War." Merged with the American Committee To Save Refugees and the Exiled Writers Committee to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH SLAVIC AMERICANS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist. (*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as "Communist-controlled." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 75, see also pp. 42-45.*)

UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY (May 1920 to May 1921)

1. " * * * the American Communist movement * * * has changed its name and program on a number of occasions since 1919 * * *. A convention lasting 7 days was held in May 1920 and resulted in the formation of the United Communist Party by merging the group splintered from the Communist Party of America with the Communist Labor Party * * *. A year later the remainder of the Communist Party of America merged with the United Communist Party. As a result of this merger, a new Constitution and Program of the Communist Party of America was adopted in May 1921 * * *." The United Communist Party designation was dropped.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 2, 47 and 51; also cited in House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 15 and 17; and House Report 2244 on The Communist Conspiracy, Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.*)

UNITED CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

1. "Another important phase of the Youngstown [Ohio] hearings dealt with an organization in Youngstown known as the United Cultural Association. This organization, which owns a large home in Youngstown, was organized in 1947 and is currently operating. [David] Garfield testified that while he was in Youngstown, he had attended numerous Communist Party functions held at the home of the United Cultural Association. The committee produced bank records on the organization which indicated that the current officers are Spiridon Comanita, president; and Eli Nadrich, secretary and treasurer. Garfield identified both these individuals as Communist Party members, and both invoked the fifth amendment when questioned concerning the Communist Party and the United Cultural Association. From

the evidence before the committee, it is clear that the United Cultural Association is a facade for the Communist conspiracy." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, pp. 51 and 52.*)

UNITED HARLEM TENANTS AND CONSUMERS ORGANIZATION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

UNITED LABOR AND PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR MAY DAY (See United May Day Committee)

UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

"* * * The function which constitutes the basic activity of the UMDC [United May Day Committee] involves a demonstration on or about the first day of May each year in New York City."

"* * * the May Day demonstration * * * through 1952 involved a parade which terminated at Union Square, with a review of the parade contingents as they entered the Square by those in charge or participating. This always involved many of the [Communist] Party's highest leaders, followed by speeches by leaders of the various parade contingents who were usually called to the reviewing platform as they entered the Square. In 1953, 1954, and 1955, only the rally with speeches at Union Square was held, the parade permit having been denied by city authorities in 1953 and none having been applied for in 1954 and 1955. * * * The UMDC, in short, promotes, arranges, and conducts the yearly May Day demonstration."

"The May Day demonstration is a Party function carried out through its creature, respondent [UMDC], to demonstrate to the rest of the world Communist movement the international solidarity and dedication of the Party to the objectives of that movement, while seeking to create and intensify class conflicts here and gain American labor's acceptance of Party policies and programs. As conducted by respondent, the May Day demonstration is considered by the Party a manifestation of its leadership of the class struggle, an exercise of mass movement against capitalism * * *."

"* * * The Party has over the years, each spring, activated respondent and instituted preparations for the May Day demonstration, marshalling its entire apparatus from national to club level by intra-Party directives to carry out this demonstration in conjunction with respondent. It supports respondent financially and otherwise and through a predominance of its representatives in respondent, dominates and controls respondent in the performance of its functions."

"Each year respondent * * * solicits and arranges for other organizations and individuals to participate in the demonstration; raises and disburses funds to defray the expenses involved; * * * and its officers, predominantly Party members, preside over the demonstration." "Also, in the massive quantities of

literature issued and distributed under its various names, in the placards and banners displayed, and in the speeches and resolutions offered in Union Square, the precise policies and programs of the Party are widely propagated and support for their implementation urged."

"* * * uncontradicted evidence compels the conclusion that respondent has been a continuous organization known as the 'United May Day Committee,' despite variations in its "formal" name. In 1946 and 1947, the formal name of the organization was the "United May Day Committee"; in 1948, the "Committee for May Day, 1948;" from 1949 through 1953, the "United Labor and People's Committee for May Day;" in 1954, the "Provisional Committee for the 69th Anniversary of May Day;"¹ and in 1955, "Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day."²

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 111-53, Report and Order with respect to the United May Day Committee, April 27, 1956, pp. 78, 4, 34, 35, 76, 77, 62, 61, 59, 67 and 69.)

2. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

UNITED MAY DAY CONFERENCE

1. "Engineered by the Communist Party for its 1937 May Day demonstrations" and also organized by the party in 1938.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 124 and 139.)

UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.)

UNITED STATES CONGRESS AGAINST WAR

1. "The American League Against War and Fascism was formally organized at the First United States Congress Against War and Fascism held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. * * * The program of the first congress called for the end of the Roosevelt policies of imperialism and for the support

¹ Appears incorrectly on p. 67 of SACB report as "Provisional Committee for the 69th Anniversary for May Day."

² The Subversive Activities Control Board stated that its report treated "primarily with evidence starting with the year 1946" because "little would be added by going into the small quantity of evidence concerning pre-World War II" May Day demonstrations. The Board's report observed, however, that "On this record it is shown that such demonstrations have been held yearly since the mid-1930's with the exception of the years during World War II, namely, 1942 through 1945 * * *." (Report, p. 4.)

of the peace policies of the Soviet Union, for opposition to all attempts to weaken the Soviet Union. * * * Subsequent congresses in 1934 and 1936 reflected the same program."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)

2. "Convened in St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on September 29, 1933 * * * it was completely under the control of the Communist Party. Earl Browder was a leading figure in all its deliberations. In his report to the Communist International, Browder stated: 'The Congress from the beginning was led by our party quite openly.'"

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 11; and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 14.*)

UNITED STATES SERVICE & SHIPPING, INC.

1. "* * * organized by [Jacob] Golos in 1941", it served as "a cover for Soviet espionage activity."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The Shameful Years, House Report 1229, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 58.*)

UNITED STATES VETERANS COUNCIL (See Council of United States Veterans)

UNITED STATES YOUTH SPONSORING COMMITTEE, WORLD PEACE APPEAL

1. Cited as the organization which handled the circulation of the "Stockholm peace petition" among youth.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 41.*)

UNITED STUDENT PEACE COMMITTEE

1. "The American Student Union * * * announced that it set up the 'front' movement, the United Student Peace Committee, in 1938, which has brought into its front 17 national youth organizations."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80.*)

UNITED TOILERS

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States. Formed by secessionists from the Workers Party of America, the United Toilers had as its official organ, Workers Challenge, edited by Harry Wicks. "Like most splinter groups, the United Toilers withered away."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 142, and 143.*)

UNITED YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST LYNCHING

1. Cited as a Communist front in which the Communist Party and Young Communist League officially participated.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155.*)

VACAVILLE COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as an "auxiliary" of the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 64, 86 and 87.*)

VALLEY COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

VALLEY STREAM ROSENBERG COMMITTEES

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

VART GALALIAN COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "affiliated" with the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 58, 86 and 87.*)

VETERANS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK

1. Cited as a subversive affiliate of the subversive Civil Rights Congress.
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947.*)

VETERANS FOR PEACE (See also American Veterans for Peace)

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE (See also Abraham Lincoln Brigade)

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

"Prior to the cessation of open warfare in Spain, ALB [Abraham Lincoln Brigade] veterans began returning to the United States but it was not until the early months of 1939 that the main body of veterans returned * * *. Of the approximately 3,000 men who went to Spain, about 1,800 returned. Of these, less than 600 survive and it is a portion of these who constitute respondent's [the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade] membership.

"The CPUSA, as a vehicle for carrying on the Communist strategy with respect to Spain, formed the respondent organization in 1938 prior to the return of most veterans. The Party purpose was to use respondent and the shibboleth of anti-fascism as a facade, an instrument to advance Communist influence in the United States and to aid the world Communist movement with reference to Spain.

"Party Politburo representatives supervised respondent's formation; appointed its principal officer; approved its constitution; and aided in its financing. Respondent's initial national convention was held under the domination and control of Party representatives and its first National Commander, a Party functionary, was succeeded at this convention by another Party functionary, Milton Wolff, who has since been its National Commander."

"* * * it is concluded that respondent is directed, dominated, and controlled by the Communist Party of the United States * * *." "It is pertinent to state * * * that the findings herein relate to the VALB as an organization and may not reasonably be considered as embracing all veterans of the war in Spain, as some Americans fought there in the ALB on behalf of the Spanish Republic out of motivations completely alien to Communist purposes and many of the surviving veterans are not members of respondent or in any way represented by it."

The VALB has offices at 23 West 26th Street in New York City. "Respondent's so-called local posts were provided for in its constitution and were organized and maintained in various cities throughout the country for various periods of time * * *. Wolff testifies that the major concentrations of veterans outside of New York City are in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Chicago; that such posts as have existed were autonomous and were not organized from national headquarters. * * * As this testimony is outweighed specifically with respect to the Chicago post and is contradicted by other credited evidence hereinafter set out, it is concluded that local VALB posts function in conformation with respondent's national headquarters and in effect constitute an integral part of the respondent organization."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order, December 21, 1955, pp. 123, 121, 123, 111 and 27.)

2. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

3. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)

4. Cited as a Communist-front organization consisting of "American boys who were induced by various illegal and deceptive methods to participate in the Communist Loyalist War in Spain." Its offices were located at 13 Astor Place, New York City.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, pp. 29 and 40.)

VINCENT ANDRULIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of "regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "Among the most active of the affiliate organizations in the Chicago area was the Andrulis Defense Committee, organized to block deportation of Vincent Andrulis, editor of the Communist Lithuanian-language newspaper Vilnis, which represents among the most important of all Communist publications in the United States. * * * The Andrulis Defense Committee held several mass meetings in Chicago and in Detroit."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86, 89 and 65.)

VIRGINIA LEAGUE FOR PEOPLES EDUCATION

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

WALT WHITMAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Cited as an adjunct in Newark, N.J., of the Communist Party.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP (ASSOCIATION) (See Washington Cooperative Bookshop)

WASHINGTON CIO COMMITTEE TO REINSTATE HELEN MILLER (District of Columbia)

1. "In 1941 the Department of Labor discharged one Helen Miller on the ground that she was a member of the Communist Party. The Communists and Communist sympathizers of the District of Columbia and vicinity organized the Washington CIO Committee To Reinstate Helen Miller."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 113.)

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR AID TO CHINA (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. An "affiliate" or "local chapter" of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. "The program of the Washington committee followed that of the national federation. National Communist leaders have addressed its meetings, and conferences sponsored by it have been attended by representatives of prominent Communist-front organizations." Many of its members were active in the American Peace Mobilization.

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7688 and 7689.*)

3. "When the American League for Peace and Democracy was dissolved in February 1940 its successor in Washington was called the Washington Committee for Democratic Action." The latter was affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 22, and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (Washington State)

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It "was reported by the Daily Worker on February 6, 1953, as having scheduled a 'Clemency Float' for display through downtown Seattle."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 64.*)

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "The headquarters of the Washington organization also comprised the Washington office of the National Committee, which contributed nearly \$4,000 for its maintenance." Chairmanship of the local organization was successively held by Ethel Weichbrod and John B. Stone.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 66.*)

WASHINGTON COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION (Washington State)

1. The Washington Pension Union "also has been affiliated with an organization known as the Washington Commonwealth Federation, no longer in existence. It was a broad federation of progressive forces in the State of Washington, controlled by a Commu-

nist Party fraction in it. There also existed in the late 1930's a Communist-controlled organization called the Workers' Alliance. The offices of respondent [the Washington Pension Union], the Commonwealth Federation, and the Workers' Alliance were on the same floor in the same building and the directors quite often met together. A number of the officials of the Washington Commonwealth Federation as well as the Workers' Alliance were identified as members of the Communist Party. * * * The official publication of the Washington Commonwealth Federation was the Washington New Dealer, which for a period of time was also used as the official organ of respondent [the Washington Pension Union]."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, p. 42.*)

2. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

3. Cited as Communist-front organization.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 28.*)

WASHINGTON COOPERATIVE BOOKSHOP¹ (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist under the name "Washington Book Shop Association."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "The Washington Cooperative Book Shop, under the name 'The Book Shop Association,' was incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1938. * * * It maintains a book shop and art gallery at 916 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C., where literature is sold and meetings and lectures held.

"Evidence of Communist penetration or control is reflected in the following: Among its stock the establishment has offered prominently for sale books and literature identified with the Communist Party and certain of its affiliates and front organizations * * * certain of the officers and employees of the book shop, including its manager and executive secretary, have been in close contact with local officials of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front under the name "Washington Book Shop."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)

WASHINGTON FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY (District of Columbia)

1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause,

¹ This organization was originally incorporated in Washington, D.C., on June 28, 1938, as the Book Shop Association and reincorporated June 10, 1941, as Washington Cooperative Bookshop. It has also been referred to variously as the Bookshop, Washington Bookshop, Washington Bookshop Association, etc.

recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)

WASHINGTON OLD AGE PENSION (See Washington Pension Union)

WASHINGTON PEACE MOBILIZATION (District of Columbia) (See also American Peace Mobilization)

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization which participated in the White House picket line during the Hitler-Stalin Pact.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.)

WASHINGTON PENSION UNION (Washington State)

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General.

The Washington Pension Union "was first incorporated as an organization in the State of Washington in 1937, under the name Washington Old Age Pension Union. In 1944 the name was shortened to Washington Pension Union. It has been in continuous existence since its incorporation and consists organizationally of a State office, neighborhood 'locals' or chapters throughout the State, and various county or district councils composed of delegates from the locals."

"The record shows without contradiction that shortly after the formation of the Washington Pension Union, the Communist Party undertook a program to infiltrate the Union and operate it as a Party 'mass organization,' an organization through which, among other things, non-Communists could be exploited for the purpose of aiding the aims and objectives of the Party.

"The infiltration was successful. Communist Party functionaries who were assigned by the Party to work in the Pension Union became leaders of the organization. These and other Communist Party members who had joined the Pension Union met separately as a Communist Party fraction for the purpose of organizing the program and activities of the Union to promote the policies of the Communist Party. It is clear that the Pension Union has been and is dominated in its leadership by functionaries and representatives of the Communist Party. The Party functionaries and members active in respondent [the Washington Pension Union] sought to conceal the fact of their Party membership and the Party has attempted to avoid anything identifying the Pension Union with the Party.

* * * * *

"Coupled with its social security work, respondent has allied itself with a number of major Communist Party programs. * * *

"In addition to the operation of respondent so as to obtain broad support for Party campaigns, the Pension Union has been used to extend the Party's sphere of influence by causing members of the Pension Union to subscribe to the Party press. Further, Communist Party functionaries have been frequent speakers at respondent's conventions and other meetings and affairs.

"One cannot read this record without coming to the conclusion that respondent is being controlled by the Communist Party and operated so as to aid substantially in conducting Party campaigns, agitation, and propaganda. * * *"

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order, April 14, 1959, pp. 3; 47-49.*)

2. "The [Communist] party achieved 'tremendous' political influence in the [Pacific Northwest] area by its control of organizations such as the Washington Pension Union. * * *"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 28.*)

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (See Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born)

WEST SIDE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. "The management, direction, and supervision of the branches (local committees) [of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born] have been by Communist Party members such as * * * Evelyn Abelson and Bess Steinberg for the Western Pennsylvania Committee * * *." "Abelson became executive secretary when the Committee was organized in December 1953. * * * Bess Steinberg was executive secretary at the time of the [SACB] hearing."

The American Committee and "the various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute [Internal Security Act]" under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General.

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 19, 12 and 51.*)

2. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the

discipline of the party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

Located at 6328 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania Committee "took an active part in the Communist lobbying campaign to destroy the United States security and immigration laws" and "sought to bring pressure on local political candidates through the threat that they were able to carry decisive weight at the polls." Jack Sartisky, chairman, and Evelyn Abelson and Bessie Steinberg, successive executive secretaries, have been identified as Communist Party members.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 88, 33, 34, 76 and 46.*)

WESTERN WRITERS CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

WILLIAM ALLAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as an "affiliate" and a "regional" organization in Michigan of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 69, 86 and 88.*)

WINGDALE LODGE (Wingdale, N.Y.)

1. "The Committee is convinced that Wingdale Lodge [incorporated in March 1955] is no less a Communist project than its predecessor, Camp Unity."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 9 and 10.*)

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

WISCONSIN PEACE CRUSADE

1. Found to be a "local unit" and "integral part" of the American Peace Crusade.¹ "* * * the record shows that * * * the Wisconsin Peace Crusade was formed under Communist Party aegis."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 12; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE TO FREE KATHERINE HYNDMAN

1. Cited as an "affiliate" in the Chicago area of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and also included in a list of

¹ See entry, American Peace Crusade (1951), Item 1, for applicability to local APC units of the SACB order requiring the American Peace Crusade to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization.

"regional" organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 66, 86 and 89.*)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION¹

1. Cited as a Communist front "which was founded and supported at all times by the International Communist movement." Also cited as an "organization [which] frankly stated that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, 'the only country truly working for peace' and which joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April 1949."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 1; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 71.*)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

WORKERS ALLIANCE²

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization "since April 1936."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948; and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to the Loyalty Review Board dated August 31, 1951.*)

2. A "Communist penetrated organization."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)

3. "Among the successes in its 'front' movements, the Communists point to the 'Workers' Alliance of America.'" It was created in 1936 and organized "in practically every relief project in the country." It was "apparently patterned after the 'Unemployed Councils of St. Petersburg,' Russia, set up in 1906 as a part of the Communist front there. As the councils in Russia staged sit-down strikes, so also did the Alliance stage sit-down strikes in various State legislatures and relief bureaus in our country."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 72-74; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 22; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 147.*)

¹ Also referred to as International Democratic Women's Federation, and World Federation of Democratic Women.

² See also characterization of Workers' Alliance and references to its activities in Washington State under entry, Washington Commonwealth Federation.

WORKERS BOOK SHOP (New York City)

1. Characterized as "the 'official' Communist Party bookstore in New York."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, p. 35.*)

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA (August 1925 to March 1929)

1. " * * * the American Communist movement * * * has changed its name and program on a number of occasions since 1919 * * *." At a convention in Chicago on August 21, 1925, the Workers Party of America was reorganized into the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The latter organization, at a convention in New York City, March 1-10, 1929, assumed the name, Communist Party of the United States of America.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 2, 80, 89 and 90; also cited in House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 16 and 17; and House Report 2244 on The Communist Conspiracy, Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.*)

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, INC.

1. "Workers Library Publishers, Inc., is established as a [Communist] Party publishing organization which also operated out of Party headquarters and was succeeded through reorganization by New Century Publishers."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8.*)

2. An "official Communist Party publishing agency."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 8; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.*)

3. "Official Communist Party, U.S.A., publishing house."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 72 and 80.*)

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA (December 1921 to August 1925)

1. "In December 1921 the Workers Party of America was formed as a camouflage for the real Communist Party of America which maintained its existence underground. In 1925 the official name was changed to Workers (Communist) Party of America, and at a convention held in March 1929,¹ the Communists finally threw off all camouflage and boldly came out into the open as the Communist party of the United States of America."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 17.*)

¹ Incorrectly appears as 1928 in House Report 2.

2. “* * * the American Communist movement * * * has changed its name and program on a number of occasions since 1919 * * *. In December 1921, the Workers Party of America was formed as an open and legal organization while the Communist Party of America remained underground.” At a convention in Chicago on August 21, 1925, the Workers Party of America was reorganized as the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 2, 69 and 80; also cited in House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 16 and 17; and House Report 2244 on The Communist Conspiracy, Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.)

WORKERS PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES (1935-1936) (See American Workers Party)

WORKERS SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILL. (See Workers Schools, and Workers School, New York City)

WORKERS SCHOOL, DETROIT, MICH. (See Workers Schools, and Workers School, New York City)

WORKERS SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

1. “The New York Workers School was located in the Communist Party building at 35 East 12th Street and had been in existence at this same address for many years prior to 1943. The New York Workers School was part of a system of Communist Party schools of a similar nature in a number of the larger cities, such as Detroit and Chicago. This group of schools was frequently discussed in the National Education Commission of the Communist Party, and directives emanating from the latter concerning them * * * were circulated within the Party.

“Petitioner’s witness [Frank S.] Meyer functioned from 1938 to 1941 as Director of the Chicago Workers School and established that it, like other Workers Schools, was directed by a Communist Party group which constituted its staff and faculty and was conducted as an arm of the District Educational Commission of the Communist Party.

“Petitioner’s witness [Louis] Budenz established that Abe Markoff, one-time Director of the [New York] Workers School, and Jacob Mindel, active in the executive affairs of the Workers School in 1943, reported to the top echelon (Politburo) of the Party and the Party’s New York State Committee with respect to the activities of that school. Petitioner’s witness [John] Lautner also established that the Workers School was a Communist Party school and that Abe Markoff was a member of Lautner’s Party unit when the latter first joined the Party. * * *

“It is found * * * that the New York Workers School was a part of a Communist Party network of schools and functioned as an integral part of the Communist Party’s educational apparatus to train Party members.

"The evidence shows that the Communist Party formed the Jefferson School of Social Science by merging the School for Democracy and the New York Workers School."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, p. 5.*)

2. Cited as "an official Communist Party school" located at 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, which was also headquarters of the Communist Party. Instructors were always members of the Communist Party. It later merged with the School for Democracy to become the Jefferson School of Social Science.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.*)

WORKERS SCHOOLS (See also characterization under entry, Workers School, New York City)

1. "[Communist] Party schools maintained during witness [Frank S.] Meyer's membership in the Party (until late 1945) were of various types. One type, known as a 'Workers' school, was exemplified by the Chicago Workers School, of which Meyer was Director from 1938 until 1941. The function of this type school was primarily theoretical education for Party members and to develop an interest and understanding of Marxism-Leninism for non-Party members. This school differed from a straight Party training school in that it was more or less open to the public, was primarily concerned with theoretical training, and that the staff and instructors while predominantly Communists were not exclusively so."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 115-55, Report and Order with respect to the California Labor School, Inc., May 21, 1957, pp. 7 and 8.*)

WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST WAR

1. "In August 1932 the Communist International sponsored an international gathering at Amsterdam which was known as the World Congress Against War. That gathering called upon the proletariat of the world to prepare to 'turn imperialist war into civil war.' The delegates to the Amsterdam congress were instructed to organize in their respective countries national branches to be affiliated with the world organization. In the United States, in the fall of 1932, the American Committee for Struggle Against War was organized in response to these instructions."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10.*)

WORLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE (See World Peace Congress)**WORLD CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS**

1. Among the different forms assumed by the "Communist 'peace' movement" is the World Congress of Intellectuals. The Congress "hailed by the Communist press and radio" was held at Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland, August 25-28, 1948." The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was held as a follow-up of this gathering in Poland.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 1, also pp. 8-10; and House Report 1954, Review of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, pp. 2-6.)

WORLD CONGRESS OF PARTISANS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)**WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC WOMEN (See Women's International Democratic Federation)****WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH**

1. "The AYD (American Youth for Democracy) is affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which was founded in London in November 1945 by delegates from over 50 nations. * * * From the outset the World Federation of Democratic Youth demonstrated that it was far more interested in serving as a pressure group in behalf of Soviet foreign policy than it was in the specific problems of international youth. * * * So strong was the Communist domination at the London conference that it aroused the deepest concern of the English bishops." Also cited as one of the "long established Soviet-controlled international organizations" which "speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy" and which has "affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the 'peace' campaign."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, pp. pp. 12 and 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

1. Cited as "another international Communist-front organization" which seeks to win scientists to the Communist cause.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 83.)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

1. Cited as "part of a solar system of international Communist-front organizations which have been established in recent years * * *." "American supporters include the left-wing unions within the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 1.)

2. Cited as "Communist-dominated."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

WORLD PEACE APPEAL (also known as Stockholm Peace Petition and Stockholm Peace Appeal)

1. "An instance of the so-called 'peace' activities of the Communist Party that was also an activity of respondent [the Washington Pension Union], and where the Communist Party made propaganda use of respondent's activity, is furnished from the campaign of the Party in 1950 to obtain five million signatures to the World Peace Appeal or Stockholm Peace Petition. [Witness Barbara] Hartle showed without contradiction, and was corroborated by documentary material, that the Communist Party used the Peace Petition for the purpose of combatting the foreign policies of the United States, specifically at a time when the United States had the atomic bomb and other countries did not have it; that the circulation of the Peace Petition was a tactic of the Party in the program to achieve world communism."

"Petitioner's witnesses [testifying in SACB proceedings against the American Peace Crusade] establish that the Stockholm Peace Appeal * * * had been part of the [Communist] Party's peace program in the late 1940's and early 1950's; that it had lost its value to the Party as a tactical measure; and, that new means were sought by the Party to make use of the slogan of 'peace' to advance its interests."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, p. 32; and Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 9, reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

2. "The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress met * * * in Stockholm, Sweden, between March 15 and 19, 1950 * * * to launch the boldest and most far-reaching maneuver of the whole Communist peace movement—the world-wide circulation of 'peace' petitions. * * *

"* * * the launching of the world-wide drive for signatures to a so-called World Peace Appeal * * * is the * * * most extensive piece of psychological warfare ever conducted by any organ-

ization on a world scale. * * * The World Peace Appeal was launched 3 months before the outbreak of Communist armed aggression against South Korea. Obviously the appeal was intended as a smoke screen for such aggression."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 29, 31 and 32.)

WORLD PEACE CIRCLE OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

1. Cited as a "local Communist front" which gave its support to the American Peace Crusade in 1951.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.)

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS¹

1. Cited as being among Communist "peace" conferences which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact."

The first Congress was held in Paris, April 20-23, 1949, and the Second World Peace Congress was originally scheduled to be held in Sheffield, England, November 13-19, 1950, but, upon denial of visas to many delegates by the British Government, was held in Warsaw, Poland, November 16-22, 1950.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 16, 36, and 37; also cited in House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace (arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949) April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 10.)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96, also pp. 59 and 93.)

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

1. Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as "the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 38.)

WORLD STUDENT CONGRESS

1. "Immediately after the conclusion of the Budapest [World Youth] Festival, the Communist leaders planned another world youth demonstration. The Council of the International Union of Students met in Sofia, Bulgaria, during September 1949 and

¹Also known as the World Congress of Partisans of Peace and the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

decided to stage a Second World Student Congress in Prague during 1950; the First World Student Congress was the 1946 gathering at which the IUS was formally created. This Second World Student Congress met August 14-28, 1950, in Prague."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 78.)

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.

1. Cited as an organization "used as a cover for Soviet espionage activities."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The Shameful Years, House Report 1229, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, pp. 16 and 58.)

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist conference held in the summer of 1938 at Vassar College.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 183; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82.)

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVALS (1949 and 1959)

1. The American Youth for a Free World "cooperated with" the World Federation of Democratic Youth "to promote" the World Youth Festival held August 14-28, 1949 in Budapest, Hungary. A Seventh World Youth Festival, held in Vienna, July 26-August 4, 1959, was "Communist-arranged." Testimony received by the Committee stated the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students set up an International Preparatory Committee to run the Vienna Youth Festival.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 77 and 78; and Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, pp. 44 and 45.)

YANKS ARE NOT COMING MOVEMENT¹

1. The Communist Party was "the principal agent" in "the Yanks Are Not Coming movement." This Communist Party slogan in the day of the Stalin-Hitler pact was formulated by Mike Quin, Daily Worker columnist.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 17, 95, and 100.)

YIDDISHER KULTUR FARBAND

1. Cited as subversive and Communist, and an affiliate of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.)

¹ Organized groups often referred to as YANKS or Yanks Are Not Coming Committees.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

1. "The minutes of various top committees of Respondent [Communist Party of the United States of America] for the period from October 1925 through November 1938 disclose guidance by Respondent of the Young Communist League in the United States on the basis of directives from the Communist International." "In the pamphlet entitled, *The Way Out*, issued by Respondent in 1934, the Young Communist League is defined as the mass political organization of young workers which leads them in the struggles for their demands and acts as a training school for Communism. It is organizationally independent of the Communist Party, but acknowledges its political leadership and is affiliated with the Young Communist International.

"The record establishes that the Young Communist League in the United States was dissolved in 1943 (when the Communist International ceased to exist) * * *"

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, pp. 116 and 117; reaffirmed in Modified Reports and Orders issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.)

2. Cited as a "subversive," "Communist" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

3. Cited as "organized and maintained under strict Communist Party control" and as having "direct connections with Moscow in addition to indirect connections through the Communist Party."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, pp. 8 and 9.)

4. "On October 15, 1943, a special convention of the Young Communist League was held at Manhattan Center at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue in New York City. At this convention the Young Communist League officially transformed itself into the American Youth for Democracy."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 2.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

1. The "youth organization" of the Communist Party was "known for a period as the Young Workers League." It was "in continuous communication with the Young Communist International."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 151; and Modified Report issued December 18, 1956, p. 169.)

2. A Communist enterprise "later known as the Young Communist League and still later as American Youth for Democracy."
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.)

YOUTH AGAINST THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

1. "After carefully evaluating the testimony and other evidence in its possession, the committee concluded that * * * the Youth Against the House Un-American Activities Committee" is an organization "created and controlled by the Communist Party for the purpose of carrying on the Communist program among youth."

The organization has "headquarters in Room 201, 421 Seventh Avenue, New York." "The committee * * * found significant the fact that the organization occupies the same rooms and uses the same staff as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the principal aim of which is to abolish this committee and discredit the FBI."

"This organization has since changed its name to 'Youth to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee' and, more recently, to 'Youth to Abolish Un-American Committees.'"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, pp. 51 and 15, fn.)

YOUTH TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE (See Youth Against the House Un-American Activities Committee)

YOUTH TO ABOLISH UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEES (See Youth Against the House Un-American Activities Committee)

PART II

PUBLICATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

ACTION NOW

1. "Official organ of the Civil Rights Congress."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 6.*)

AMERASIA

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" magazine which was "so closely linked into the IPR [Institute of Pacific Relations] system that the IPR family ordinarily treated it as simply another of their own publications." Frederick V. Field was owner of 50 percent of the stock of Amerasia and was for more than three years chairman of its editorial board. "When it ceased publication after the arrest in what has been known as the Amerasia case in 1945, the subscription list was taken over by the Far Eastern Survey, official publication of the IPR."
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 71, 95, 145, and 146.*)

AMERICAN-SOVIET FACTS

1. A "Communist front publication" which is "published irregularly in New York by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.*)

CHALLENGE¹

1. A "newspaper" serving as the "official organ" of the Labor Youth League.
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 102-53, Report and Order with respect to the Labor Youth League, February 15, 1955, pp. 24 and 39.*)
2. Cited as a publication which "began in March 1950 under the sponsorship of the Labor Youth League" and which "was endorsed by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 81.*)

¹In order to avoid confusing this publication with other publications which have had a similar title, it should be noted that the Labor Youth League Challenge used the address: Room 527, 790 Broadway, New York 3, New York.

CHAMPION LABOR MONTHLY

1. "An official organ of the Young Communist League."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

CHAMPION OF YOUTH (or Champion)

1. "Official organ of the Young Communist League and also of the International Workers Order."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 17; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 139.*)

CHINA TODAY

1. Cited as the "official organ" of the Communist-controlled American Friends of the Chinese People. There was a "close interlocking" of China Today with the Institute of Pacific Relations.
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050, on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 72 and 145.*)

CIVIL LIBERTIES ADVOCATE

1. The Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties "began periodic publication and dissemination of an official publication called the Civil Liberties Advocate (later the Liberty News Letter) and official reports entitled Denver Smith Act Trial Reports."
"These publications * * *, for the most part, are devoted to propagating opposition to the Smith Act, appeals for financial and other assistance, and reporting on the progress of the Colorado [Communist] Party leaders' trial, which was in keeping with Committee objectives set forth by the Party."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 120-57, Report and Order with respect to the Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties, April 15, 1959, pp. 5 and 12.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS BEACON

1. "Another publication shown to have been issued regularly by respondent [the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights] for a period of time is Civil Rights Beacon, also mimeographed. In the issues of record a substantial portion of the space is devoted to opposition to the Smith Act, defense of the [Communist] Party leaders on trial under that Act, and appeals for funds."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 121-57, Report and Order with respect to the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights, April 14, 1959, pp. 8 and 9.*)

COMMUNIST, THE

1. "On July 19, 1919, the National Organizing Committee issued the first number of The Communist as the official organ of the Communist Party of America. Dennis E. Batt was the editor."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 29; also cited in House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 15.*)

COMMUNIST, THE

1. "On June 12, 1920, The Communist appeared as the official organ of the United Communist Party of America."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 51.*)

COMMUNIST, THE

1. Among publications which "are or were during their existence official and controlled organs" of the Communist Party of the United States of America. The Communist was "the predecessor to Political Affairs, which served Respondent [the Communist Party] in the same capacity prior to early 1945. The same title was used for a Party newspaper early in Respondent's existence."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 6; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.*)

2. Cited as the "official magazine of the Communist Party of the United States."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1, January 3, 1941, p. 12; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 8.*)

3. " * * * organ of the Communist Party of the United States. This publication is now called Political Affairs."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2742, January 2, 1947, p. 7.*)

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

1. "An official organ of the Comintern's Executive Committee was called the Communist International"

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 5.*)

2. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" which serves "as a means of conveying instructions to the disciplined Communist Parties throughout the world."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

CONGRESS AND YOUR RIGHTS

1. "The Washington office of the ECLC [Emergency Civil Liberties Committee] * * * produces a weekly bulletin titled 'Congress and Your Rights' * * *."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, p. 82.*)

CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER REPORTER

1. A "printed newspaper-type publication" which was one of the "official publications" of the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights.

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 121-57, Report and Order with respect to the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights, April 14, 1959, pp. 9 and 3.*)

DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD (See also *People's World*)

1. " * * * the record shows that daily newspapers called the Daily Worker and the Daily People's World are official [Communist] Party organs and reflect day-to-day Party positions * * *"
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order with respect to the Civil Rights Congress, July 26, 1957, p. 4; see also Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 7.*)
2. "The official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 95; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 1, January 3, 1941, p. 10.*)

DAILY WORKER (See also *Worker, The*)

1. Among publications which "are or were during their existence official and controlled organs" of the Communist Party of the United States of America. "We find that the policy, content, and advocacy of the Daily Worker is and has been under the complete supervision and control of Respondent's [the Communist Party] leaders and top committees; that officers of Respondent have been the principal officers of the paper; that the paper's policies correspond to the policies of the Party and the paper is considered a necessity for the effectuation of the Party's aims and purposes."
" * * * The record is clear that the Daily Worker and Political Affairs are used as means to inform respondent's membership on the 'correct' views and policies, as well as to spread propaganda in behalf of the positions and policies of the Party, including those positions designed to win over the working class."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, pp. 6 and 100; and Modified Report issued December 18, 1956, p. 116.*)
2. "The chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party * * * founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow. * * * The first issue of the Daily Worker appeared on January 13, 1924. * * * No other paper or publication of any kind in all American history has ever been loaded with such a volume of subversive, seditious, and treasonable utterance as has this organ of the American Communists."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 59 and 60; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 30, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 7; House Report 1, January 3, 1941, p. 14; and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 4.*)
3. "Official Communist Party, U.S.A., organ."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 44.*)

DENVER SMITH ACT TRIAL REPORT

1. The Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties "began periodic publication and dissemination of an official publication called the Civil Liberties Advocate (later the Liberty News Letter) and official reports entitled Denver Smith Act Trial Reports."

"These publications * * *, for the most part, are devoted to propagating opposition to the Smith Act, appeals for financial and other assistance, and reporting on the progress of the Colorado [Communist] Party leaders' trial, which was in keeping with Committee objectives set forth by the Party."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 120-57, Report and Order with respect to the Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties, April 15, 1959, pp. 5 and 12.)

ECONOMIC NOTES

1. A "Communist front publication" which is "published monthly in New York by the Labor Research Association."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.)

EQUALITY

1. Cited as a Communist Party enterprise,

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 49.)

FACTS FOR FARMERS

1. A "Communist front publication" which is "published monthly in New York by Farm Research, Inc."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.)

FACTS FOR PEACE

1. Found to be an "official publication" of the American Peace Crusade, "circulated on a national scale."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 9; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.)

FAR EAST SPOTLIGHT (See also Spotlight on the Far East)

1. Cited as the "official organ" of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, p. 145.)

FAR EASTERN SURVEY

1. A fortnightly publication which served as the organ of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Senate Report 2050, July 2, 1952, pp. 111 and 142.)

FIGHT

1. Cited as the official organ of the American League Against War and Fascism, later known as the American League for Peace and Democracy.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 113 and 128; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 15.*)

FLASHLIGHT

1. Cited as the "official organ" of the Palo Alto Peace Club.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, p. 56.*)

FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

1. " * * * the official organ of the Cominform" which was used by leaders of the Communist Party of the United States of America "as a source of authoritative direction on matters pertaining to the world Communist movement" and the Communist Party's "participation therein."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 11; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.*)
2. "The Cominform's official publication, entitled, in accordance with typical Communist double talk, 'For a Lasting Peace; For a People's Democracy,' is a new vehicle for directives from the Soviet Union to the other Communist Parties of the world. Words from Soviet Communist leaders are given the greatest prominence in this publication, which is printed at the Cominform headquarters in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and translated into many languages."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 84; also cited in Report on Organized Communism in the United States, House Report 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

FREEDOM (New York City)

1. "[Witness Ralph C.] Clontz testified further that he was able to identify the monthly Negro magazine Freedom as a Communist publication. The first issue of this publication was released in November 1950, and its editorial board is headed by Paul Robeson. Others on the board include Revels Cayton, Shirley Graham, Alphaeus Hunton, and Modjeska Simkins; its general manager is George B. Murphy, Jr. Robeson, Cayton and Murphy were identified as Communists in sworn testimony before the committee in past years; all have extensive Communist-front records."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 33.*)

FREIHEIT (See Morning Freiheit)**FRIDAY**

1. Cited as "Communist controlled."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)

GERMAN-AMERICAN (New York City)

1. Found to be a "Communist-controlled publication."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, p. 37.*¹)

GLAS NARODNA (People's Voice, Slovene)

1. Among those publications which, the committee found, "follows the Communist line." Published in New York City.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 74.*)

GLOS LUDOWY (People's Voice, Polish)

1. Cited as a publication, published in Detroit, Michigan, which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime. * * * Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of Glos Ludowy are avowed members of the Communist Party, U. S. A. * * * Glos Ludowy stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union * * *."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 68, 70 and 71.*)

GOLDEN BOOK OF AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION

1. Cited as a "Communist enterprise" signed by "hundreds" of "well-known Communists and fellow travelers."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

GUILD LAWYER

1. Cited as an official publication of the National Lawyers Guild.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.*)

HONOLULU RECORD

1. Cited as a front for the Communist Party.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the Honolulu Record, October 1, 1950.*)

HUNGARIAN WORD

1. Found to be a "Communist-controlled publication."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, p. 37.*)

¹ Appears incorrectly on this page as German-American Tribune.

IN DEFENSE OF PEACE

1. Cited as being the official organ of the World Peace Congress, a Communist front.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 16, also p. 20.)

IN FACT

1. Cited as a Communist front whose president and editor is George Seldes.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the OIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.)

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION (IJA) MONTHLY BULLETIN

1. Cited as "a publication of the International Juridical Association which combined with the Lawyers Guild Review, an official organ of the National Lawyers Guild."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 13.)

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENCE (INPRECORR)

1. "An organ of the Communist International."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 141; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.)

2. "The organ of the Communist International."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 79.)

3. "Official weekly press organ of the Communist International."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 41.)

JEWISH LIFE¹

1. Cited as a Communist-front which "first appeared in November 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily, Morning Freiheit * * *. The first issue contained this announcement of policy: 'Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union.'"

Its editor, Louis Harap, has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 93.)

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

1. A bilingual Korean-English newspaper published in Los Angeles since approximately 1943, which is "exclusively a vehicle for Communist Party propaganda."

¹ Not to be confused with the Orthodox Jewish Life, also popularly known as Jewish Life, which is a bimonthly publication of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, 305 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

"The newspaper is circulated among persons of Korean descent for the purpose of popularizing the policies of the Soviet Union, the North Korean Government, and the Communist conspiracy in America."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 27.)

LABOR DEFENDER

1. A "Communist magazine."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.)

LABOR HERALD

1. The "journal" of the Trade Union Educational League. Earl Browder served as managing editor.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on Organized Communism in the United States, House Report 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 18, 1953, p. 79.)

LABOR UNITY

1. "During the years 1930 to 1934 the Communist International provided subsidies for Labor Unity, a labor magazine operated under the direction of the CPUSA."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 143; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956, and February 9, 1959.)

LAMP

1. " * * * a periodical admittedly published and distributed by the American Committee [for Protection of Foreign Born] and its official organ * * *."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, p. 7.)

2. Cited as "the official organ of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and a continuous medium through which it maintained liaison with its local affiliates."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, p. 28; also cited in Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.)

LAWYERS GUILD REVIEW

1. Cited as "an official organ of the National Lawyers Guild."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 13.)

LIBERATOR

1. A "Communist magazine."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.)

LIBERTY IS INDIVISIBLE

1. A "mimeographed publication" of the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights.

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 121-57, Report and Order with respect to the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights, April 14, 1959, p. 9.*)

LIBERTY NEWS LETTER (See Civil Liberties Advocate)**LUDOVY NOVINY (People's News, Slovak)**

1. Cited as a publication, published in Pittsburgh, Pa., which "closely follows the Communist Party line." It "is published at the same address as Ludovy Dennik, maintains exactly the same editorial policy, and has the same editor * * * is officially owned by the same three individuals who owned Ludovy Dennik * * *"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 61 and 62.*)

LUDOVY DENNIK (People's Daily, Slovak)

1. Cited as a publication, published in Pittsburgh, Pa., which has "spread the Communist word to its Slovak readers with material secured from the Daily Worker" and which was "thus characterized out of its own pages as a unit of the Communist press."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 61.*)

MAINSTREAM¹ (See also Masses and Mainstream, and New Masses)

1. The Communist Party "is regularly putting out * * * Mainstream--monthly cultural and literary organ published in New York."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.*)

MARCH OF LABOR

1. " * * * this ostensible 'labor' publication is nothing less than an instrument of the Communist Party" and its "propaganda in behalf of the Communist Party is aimed chiefly at building support for Communist leaders active in the trade-union field * * *"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the March of Labor, December 22, 1954, pp. 6 and 19.*)

MASSES AND MAINSTREAM (See also Mainstream, and New Masses)

1. "a Party publication".

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 106-53, Report and Order with respect to the Civil Rights Congress, July 26, 1957, p. 9.*)

2. Cited as the successor to New Masses, "a Communist magazine." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 75; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

¹ Beginning with the September 1956 issue, the name of this publication was changed from Masses and Mainstream to Mainstream.

MIDWEST DAILY RECORD

1. "The Midwest Daily Record was an officially controlled [Communist] Party newspaper organized by the Party in Chicago, Illinois, in 1937, with [Louis] Budenz as Editor." It was organized "for the purpose of advancing the united front in this country, and Party leader Earl Browder termed it the Party's gift to the united front."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, pp. 7 and 11.*)
2. An official Communist Party organ in Chicago, Ill.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 146; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 11.*)

MORNING FREIHEIT

1. The Communist International "subsidized * * * the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.*)
2. A "Communist Yiddish daily."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)
3. "The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.*)

NARODNA VOLYA (People's Will, Macedonian-Bulgarian, Detroit, Mich.)

1. Cited as a publication which "may be read in vain for any hint of criticism of the present Communist regime in Bulgaria * * * Narodna Volya grasps every opportunity to laud the Soviet Union. * * * Narodna Volya may be safely considered as the organ, in the Bulgarian language, of the Communist Party and the American Slav Congress."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 66-68.*)

NARODNI GLASNIK (People's Herald, Croatian)

1. Cited as "a Croatian Communist paper published in Pittsburgh, Pa."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 6 and 51-54.*)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

1. "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.*)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD QUARTERLY

1. Cited as an official publication of the National Lawyers Guild.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.*)

NEW MASSES (See also Masses and Mainstream, and Mainstream)

1. "New Masses, a weekly publication, * * * was an officially controlled organ of the [Communist] Party which dealt principally with problems in the arts and sciences from the Party point of view."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8.*)
2. A "Communist periodical."
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)
3. "Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party * * * whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garland Fund).
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.*)

NEW PIONEER

1. "The Communist Party's official publication for children," which was edited by Helen Kay, a member of the Communist Party for at least 12 years.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 121.*)

NEW THEATRE

1. A Communist Party publication.
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 121.*)

NEW TIMES

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" published in Moscow. "Its purpose is obviously to guide the policy of Communist Parties throughout the world." Its predecessors were the War and the Working Classes, World News and Views, and Inprecarr.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 23, 25, and 43; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

NEW WORLD

1. Characterized as an "official organ" of the Communist Party and a "Communist Party publication."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, pp. 24 and 39.*)

NEW WORLD REVIEW

1. "Soviet Russia Today commenced as the official organ of Friends of the Soviet Union. * * * It and its successor (New World Review) have a continuous record of over 22 years of uninterrupted publication and admittedly have operated in respondent's [the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.] interest and are used as educational media by respondent." Soviet Russia Today was "succeeded in the early 1950's by New World Review." Jessica Smith, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., "was also shown to be long-time member and functionary in the [Communist] Party, as well as in the Party-controlled Friends of the Soviet Union. She has been continuously the editor of Soviet Russia Today and its successor New World Review for years."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 20 and 22.*)
2. The Communist Party "is regularly putting out" the New World Review, which is a "monthly propaganda organ on the Soviet Union, Red China, and the Communist satellites, published in New York."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.*)
3. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today.
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.*)

NEW YORK BEACON

1. The "organ" of the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which had headquarters at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, p. 53.*)

NOK VILAGA (New York City)

1. A "Hungarian monthly periodical" which the committee found to be a "Communist-controlled publication."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, pp. 34 and 37.*)

NOVA DOBA

1. Cited as "a Communist-dominated Czech language weekly published in Chicago."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, p. 53.*)

NOVY MIR

1. " * * * the Comintern subsidized Novy Mir, a Communist Party Russian language newspaper, and aided this paper through supplying gratis publications, books and art works, which were sold and the proceeds retained by the paper."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.*)

2. Cited as a "Communist enterprise" which was among the beneficiaries of the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund).

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

PACIFIC AFFAIRS

1. An international quarterly which served as the organ of the Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Senate Report 2050, July 2, 1952, pp. 13 and 142.*)

PARTY AFFAIRS

1. "an occasionally issued internal publication" of the Communist Party.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.*)

PARTY ORGANIZER

1. "The organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)

2. "Official Communist Party magazine."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)

3. "Official internal organ of the Communist Party of the United States, intended for the enlightenment of party members only."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 19.*)

PARTY VOICE

1. "an internal publication of the New York State Communist Party, published monthly in New York."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.*)

PEACE CRUSADER

1. Found to be an "official publication" of the American Peace Crusade, "circulated on a national scale."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 9; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

PEACE REPORTER

1. Found to be an "official publication" of the American Peace Crusade, "circulated on a national scale."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, p. 9; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

PEACEMAKER

1. Characterized as the "official newspaper" of the Colorado Peace Council, a unit of the American Peace Crusade. " * * * The Peacemaker was published by [Communist] Party members," and "the Party decided the policy of" the publication.
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 117-56, Report and Order with respect to the American Peace Crusade, July 26, 1957, pp. 15 and 16; reaffirmed in Modified Report issued December 30, 1957.*)

PENSION BUILDER

1. Characterized as the "official organ" of the Washington Pension Union, "sometimes called the Pension Union Builder."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, pp. 22 and 38.*)

PENSION UNION BUILDER (See Pension Builder)**PEOPLE'S VOICE (See Glas Narodna and Glos Ludowy)****PEOPLE'S WORLD (See also Daily People's World¹)**

1. The Communist Party "is regularly putting out * * * People's World—weekly newspaper published in San Francisco."
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.*)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

1. Among publications which "are or were during their existence official and controlled organs" of the Communist Party of the United States of America. "The record is clear that the Daily Worker and Political Affairs are used as means to inform respondent's [the Communist Party's] membership on the 'correct' views and policies, as well as to spread propaganda in behalf of the positions and policies of the Party, including those positions designed to win over the working class."
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 6; and Modified Report issued December 18, 1956, p. 116.*)

¹ The Daily People's World was published daily through January 31, 1957, after which it became a weekly publication known as The People's World.

2. Cited as an "official Communist Party monthly theoretical organ." "Political Affairs, formerly known as The Communist, 'a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism published monthly by the Communist Party of the United States of America,' now calls itself 'a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.' Its chief editor is Eugene Dennis, executive secretary of the party."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 5 and 36; also cited in the House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 25.)

PROTESTANT (See also Protestant Digest)

1. "With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the * * * Protestant * * *"
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

PROTESTANT DIGEST (See also Protestant)

1. "A magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal."
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.)

PUEBLO

1. Cited as the "official newspaper of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, published in San Juan."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, p. 70.)

REPORT FROM CONNECTICUT

1. Characterized as one of the "official publications" of the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights. "During the Connecticut Smith Act trials, respondent [CVCR] regularly issued a mimeographed publication entitled Report from Connecticut. These were almost entirely devoted to the Smith Act trials, favoring the defendants and critical of the prosecution. Most issues contained an appeal for money contributions to continue the work of the organization."
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 121-57, Report and Order with respect to the Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights, April 14, 1959, pp. 3 and 8.)

REVOLUTIONARY AGE

1. "Louis Fraina was the first Communist editor in the United States. With headquarters in Boston, Fraina edited the Revolutionary Age, a magazine devoted to the overthrow of the United States Government. In an issue of his magazine dated July 5,¹ 1919, Fraina called for 'the annihilation of the fraudulent democracy of the parliamentary system.'"
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 6.)

¹ Incorrectly appears as July 12 in House Report 2277.

2. " * * [in 1918] the Boston branch of the Socialist Party began the publication of *The Revolutionary Age*, in which Communist tactics were advocated. * * * The National Council [of the Left-Wing Section of the Socialist Party] set up offices, with Isaac E. Ferguson as secretary, and the *Revolutionary Age* became the official organ with the first issue of July 5,¹ 1919."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 3 and 13; also cited in House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 14.)

REVOLUTIONARY AGE

1. Cited as "the official organ of the Communist Party (majority group)," whose managing editor for a number of years was Will Herberg.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 17.)

RIGHTS

1. A "Communist front publication" which is "published monthly in New York by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.)

RUSSKY GOLOS (New York City)

1. A "Russian-language daily" which the committee found to be a "Communist-controlled publication."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, pp. 34 and 37.)

ST. LOUIS DEFENDER

1. Cited as a periodical published by the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 43.)

SAVE OUR SONS

1. "The investigation and hearings disclosed that the Save Our Sons Committee periodically released a bulletin entitled 'Save Our Sons' which it mailed to relatives of prisoners of war. The issues usually included reprints of letters purportedly written by Korean POW's, and some were addressed to the Save Our Sons Committee praising its work. The letters appeared to be authentic since they were written over the name of actual POW's. What the unsuspecting families did not know was that the contents of most of the letters were forged or written under duress."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 27.)

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

1. Cited as a Communist publication.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 96.)

¹ Incorrectly appears as July 15 in House Report 1694.

SLAVIC AMERICAN

1. Cited as the official organ of the American Slav Congress.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 1.*)

SLOBODNA RECH (Free Expression, Serbian)

1. A Serbian-language newspaper published in Pittsburgh, Pa., "Slobodna Rech has consistently indicated to the American Serbians that only the Communist Party has been constantly right * * * Attacks on United States foreign and domestic policies are now featured just as prominently in Slobodna Rech as they are in the Daily Worker. * * * There is no attempt at subtlety in Slobodna Rech's devotion to Russia. * * *"
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 56, 59, and 60, also 62.*)

SOCIAL WORK TODAY

1. "A Communist magazine."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)

SOUTHERN NEWSLETTER

1. Found to be a "Communist front publication" which is "published monthly in Chicago."
" * * * The committee has found that a periodical known as the Southern Newsletter has been carrying the Communist Party line and propaganda into the South since its inception in June 1956. Eugene Feldman was summoned for questioning because of his connection with the periodical as editor, and the fact that Armando Penha had identified him as a party member who served on the party's Industrial Commission at High Point, N.C. * * * Committee files and records reveal that Feldman was also identified as a party member by two other FBI undercover agents in 1956.
"Feldman, who lives in Chicago, invoked the fifth amendment and refused to answer practically every question propounded to him by the committee. * * *"
"During Feldman's appearance a photostatic copy of an application for a post office box filed by him in Louisville, Ky., for the Southern Newsletter was introduced. The publication is edited and published in Chicago. However, it uses as its mailing address Post Office Box 1307 in Louisville, Ky., to create the impression that it is a native product of the South. * * *"
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 10, 33 and 34.*)

SOUTHERN PATRIOT

1. "Organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 12, 1947, pp. 6 and 9.*)

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY¹

1. "Soviet Russia Today commenced as the official organ of Friends of the Soviet Union. * * * It and its successor (New World Review) have a continuous record of over 22 years of uninterrupted publication and admittedly have operated in respondent's [the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.] interest and are used as educational media by respondent." "Jessica Smith was * * * shown to be long-time member and functionary in the [Communist] Party, as well as in the Party-controlled Friends of the Soviet Union. She has been continuously the editor of Soviet Russia Today and its successor New World Review for years." She has also been on the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., since it was incorporated in 1943 or shortly thereafter.

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 20 and 22; see also pp. 7 and 9.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 167; also cited in Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)

3. Cited as a "Communist-front publication."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 108.*)

4. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" publication.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 96 and 146.*)

SPOTLIGHT

1. "Official organ" of the American Youth for Democracy.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, pp. 3 and 4.*)

SPOTLIGHT ON THE FAR EAST (See also Far East Spotlight)

1. Official publication of Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which was cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a magazine published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70 and 95.*)

U.S. WEEK

1. Cited as a Communist front which received funds from the Robert Marshall Foundation.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 148.*)

¹ Name of publication, Soviet Russia Today, changed to New World Review, March 1951.

UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWS

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 15.*)

VANGUARD

1. Cited as the "official newspaper" of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, p. 69.*)

VILNIS (Chicago, Ill.)

1. Found to be a "Communist Lithuanian-language newspaper", which "represents among the most important of all Communist publications in the United States. Its circulation exceeds that of the Daily Worker."

"* * * testimony established that Chicago is the headquarters for the largest of all the Communist papers, the Lithuanian daily, Vilnis, whose circulation of 32,000 daily exceeds that of the Communist Daily Worker. All of its principal officers have been identified as Communists. Several of its former editors are subjects of deportation proceedings."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 65 and 66; and Annual Report for 1957, House Report 1360, February 19, 1958, p. 36; see also p. 37.*)

VISTNIK (Messenger, Carpatho-Russian)

1. Cited as a weekly Carpatho-Russian newspaper published in McKees Rocks, Pa., which "closely follows the Communist Party line."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 62.*)

VOICE OF ACTION

1. "A Communist magazine."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 75.*)

VOICE OF CHINA

1. "In furtherance of instructions of their Communist superiors, Max and Grace Granich published in Shanghai, from March 1936 until November 1937, the Voice of China, which spread Communist propaganda throughout the Far East."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, House Report 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, p. 67.*)

VOICE OF LABOR

1. "Further dissension within the left-wing group [of the Socialist Party] led to the resignations of Reed, MacAlpine, and Gitlow from the staff of the Revolutionary Age, and a new paper, The Voice of Labor, was launched on August 15, 1919."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28,*

1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 25; also cited in House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, p. 41.)

VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY (Spain)

1. "The official ALB [Abraham Lincoln Brigade] organ in Spain, called the Volunteer for Liberty, was supervised by Communists and reflected the Communist position depicting the struggle there as a parallel to the war then raging in China and as but part of the international struggles of communism against fascism."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 16; see also p. 120.)

VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY (United States)

1. "The VALB [Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade] at this convention [its initial convention, December 23-24, 1939] adopted as the title of its official organ, which states its views and policies, Volunteer for Liberty. This organ is published for the national organization in New York and there has also been a Chicago supplement by the same name."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 26; see also p. 31.)

WAR AND THE WORKING CLASSES (Moscow, USSR)

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" which has been succeeded by New Times.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 23, 43 and 54; also cited in Report on Organized Communism in the United States, House Report 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.)

WASHINGTON NEW DEALER

1. "The official publication of the Washington Commonwealth Federation was the Washington New Dealer, which for a period of time was also used as the official organ of respondent [the Washington Pension Union]."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, p. 42.)

WATERFRONT WORKER

1. "A mimeographed sheet published in San Francisco from December 1932 until 1936. It was first issued by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, identified as an affiliate of the Communist Party."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)

2. A Communist publication.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

WESTERN WORKER

1. "A Communist Party newspaper."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

WINNER

1. "The American Youth Congress publishes a magazine entitled 'Winner,' the editor of which is Barry Wood, Communist Party name for Jeff Kibre, well-known party leader of southern California."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685.*)

WOMAN TODAY

1. Cited as Communist front magazine.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)

WORKER, THE (See also Daily Worker¹)

1. Among publications which "are or were during their existence official and controlled organs" of the Communist Party of the United States of America. "The Worker * * * is currently the Sunday edition of the Daily Worker; however, in the 1920's a paper with this name fulfilled much the same function as the present Daily Worker."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Report and Order with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, April 20, 1953, p. 6; reaffirmed in Modified Reports issued December 18, 1956 and February 9, 1959.*)

2. Cited as a "Communist official organ" and "Communist Sunday newspaper."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 174 and 178.*)

3. The Communist Party is "regularly putting out * * * The Worker—weekly newspaper published in New York."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1953, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.*)

WORKERS CHALLENGE

1. Cited as the official organ of the United Toilers, a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.*)

¹ The Daily Worker ceased publication on January 13, 1958, but publication of the weekly Worker continued. The first issue of a new Midweek Worker appeared on Tuesday, September 26, 1961 as a regular supplement to the weekend Worker.

WORKING WOMAN

1. An official Communist Party magazine.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)

WORLD NEWS AND VIEWS

1. Characterized as the "official organ" of the Communist International. "International Press Correspondence, abbreviated Inprecor * * * was the official organ of the Comintern and contained its authorized articles and statements. It was distributed generally, pursuant to Party instructions, throughout the Communist Party [of the United States] and functionaries were required to study it. The successor to this publication was World News and Views * * *."

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, pp. 69 and 5.*)

2. An "internationally circulated Communist publication" which was succeeded by the War and the Working Classes, and more recently by New Times.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 23 and 43; also cited in Report on Organized Communism in the United States, House Report 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

WORLD STUDENT NEWS

1. The "organ" of the International Union of Students.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 79.*)

YOUTH REVIEW

1. A "magazine-type publication" which was one of the "official authoritative organs" of the Labor Youth League.

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 102-53, Report and Order with respect to the Labor Youth League, February 15, 1955, pp. 31 and 38.*)

PART III

ORGANIZATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY STATE OR TERRITORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

ACADEMIC AND CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

1. A "completely Communist created and controlled organization."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

ACADEMIC AND CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

1. A "Communist transmission belt."
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 103.*)

ACTORS' LABORATORY

1. A "Communist venture."
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 74.*)

ACTORS' LABORATORY THEATRE

1. A "red front * * * also referred to as the Hollywood Actors' Laboratory School."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 95.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREE INDONESIA

1. Cited as the name for subsidiary committees, located in Los Angeles and San Francisco, of the Communist front, the American Committee for Indonesian Independence.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 113.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A KOREAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

1. "This is just one of many Communist fronts for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF (Los Angeles and San Francisco)

1. Cited as Communist Front.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 114.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID KOREAN FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS (San Francisco)

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SOVIET RUSSIA

1. "One of the many Communist-front organizations for propagandizing in behalf of the Soviet Union. * * * [It] appears to be active in Los Angeles County."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 141.*)

AMERICAN FEDERATION FOR POLITICAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 96.*)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE

1. A "completely Communist created and controlled organization."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

[ANGELO] HERNDON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "united front" under the guidance of the Communist Party, with headquarters at 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. "This office and address served as headquarters of various other Communist supporting groups."
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 213 and 214.*)

ARTISTS AND WRITERS GUILD

1. "Among the ERA and WPA workers, Communists organized" the above.
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 310.*)

ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL (*See Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions*)**ASSOCIATED FILM AUDIENCES**

1. Cited as a Communist front which merged in 1939 with Films for Democracy to become known as Film Audiences for Democracy.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 193.*)

BOSTON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

1. "An organization that was extremely active when this Commission began its investigations in October 1953, was the Boston Freedom of the Press Committee. The primary object of this Committee was to raise funds and increase subscriptions for the 'Daily Worker.' * * *
"The moving spirits in the Boston Committee were well-known, long-standing members of the Communist Party and the most zealous of their newer members."
(*Massachusetts Special Commission on Communism, Subversive Activities and Related Matters Within the Commonwealth, Report No. 760, June 1955, p. 78.*)

BOSTON LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist "peace" front affiliated with the New York Labor Conference for Peace. It circulated "peace ballots" of the American Peace Crusade in the Boston area.

(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report No. 2323, March 30, 1951, pp. 50 and 48.*)

BOSTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. "Lectures, study classes, schools, and 'progressive' organizations were promoted with Soviet Russia the subject of glorification and Marxian economics the subject of teaching. Among these activities were the following:

"The Boston School of Social Science grew, financially supported by the Garland Fund, which had as its trustees the leaders of the Communist Party in America. * * *

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report 1938, p. 113.*)

CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (also known as Conference for Democratic Action)

1. Cited as a Communist front which was a successor of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 91 and 1947, p. 170.*)

[CALIFORNIA] FEDERATION FOR POLITICAL UNITY

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 68.*)

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

1. Cited as "a political and legislative agitation and propaganda front" which "has been characterized by complete subservience to the twists and turns of the Communist Party line."

The California Legislative Conference is a "Communist front" which "for several years was known by the number of its meetings" until it became a permanent organization in 1948. The "First State-Wide Legislative Conference" was held in Sacramento, Calif., January 5 and 6, 1946. A "Second State-Wide Legislative Conference" was called for February 15-16, 1947 in Sacramento. "At a Fresno conference September 11-12, 1948 * * * this Communist front * * * became a permanent organization."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, pp. 435-438; also cited in 1948 Report, pp. 62, 63, 195, and 376; 1951 Report, p. 253; see also California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 240.*)

[CALIFORNIA] STATE-WIDE CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 172.*)

[CALIFORNIA] STATE-WIDE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCES

(See California Legislative Conference.)

CALIFORNIA YOUTH LEGISLATURE (See also Model Youth Legislature of Northern California)

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization which took part in a mass meeting in Los Angeles on June 8, 1940, under the sponsorship of the American Peace Crusade, a Communist creation for the purpose of putting the terms of the Stalin-Hitler pact into effect in the United States.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 160.*)

CHELSEA JEWISH CHILDREN'S SCHOOL (MASS.)

1. "A place where Marxism is combined with instruction in the racial tongue."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi, and other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 398.*)

CHINESE CULTURAL CABARET

1. Cited as a "thoroughly Communized" group.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, p. 267.*)

CHINESE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CHORUS

1. "This is the Party language for a group of Chinese Communist singers."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, p. 277.*)

CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a "thoroughly Communized" group.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, p. 267.*)

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR BETTER EDUCATION

1. Cited as a Communist front in Los Angeles whose "chief activity" has been "the support of extreme leftists for election to the Los Angeles Board of Education." It uses "the Communist Party's mailing list for Los Angeles County."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 198 and 199.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH

1. Cited as a "Communist front for racial agitation that had functioned in Los Angeles in 1943 during the so-called Zoot Suit disturbances in that city."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 97, also p. 45; also cited in 1945 Report, pp. 182 and 210; and by California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, p. 257.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE MOTION PICTURE STRIKERS

1. "This Communist front was organized for the purpose of creating sympathy for Herbert K. Sorrell's Communist-inspired strike against the motion-picture industry. It was particularly active in attempting to influence public opinion in favor of Sorrell and his strikers and in agitating and fomenting antagonisms between law-enforcement officers and the strikers."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 201.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE RECALL OF COUNCILMAN McCLANAHAN (THIRTEENTH LOS ANGELES DISTRICT)

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO AID LOCKED-OUT HEARST EMPLOYEES (Los Angeles)

1. Cited as "a Communist inspired and dominated group."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 180.*)

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT LABOR'S RIGHT

1. A "newly formed Communist-front organization, * * * which is sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, a Communist-dominated organization."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 187.*)

CITY ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

1. A "Communist-front 'transmission belt' in Los Angeles."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 103.*)

CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

1. Cited as a Communist organization which was a branch of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 97; also cited by California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 163.*)

COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE

1. "This 'Committee' was formed for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of the 'Hawaii 7'.¹ Its only known activity was sponsoring of an exhibition of a Soviet propaganda film and it is accordingly considered in the 'front' category."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, p. 54.*)

COMMITTEE FOR PEACE WEEK-END

1. Characterized as one of "three active peace 'fronts' in Boston by August, 1950." "Mrs. Florence Tamsky was the chairman of the Committee for Peace Week-end." Mrs. Tamsky was "identified in this report as [among] persons concerning whom we

¹ Refers to Communist Party leaders tried under the Smith Act.

have received creditable evidence that they were members of the Communist Party.

"The Peace Week-end was the most highly organized and extensive campaign of the summer. It consisted of street meetings with loud speakers, the circulation of literature and petitions, a baby carriage parade, and rallies in different parts of Boston. The demonstration had originated at the instance of the Minute Women for Peace."

(Massachusetts Special Commission on Communism, Subversive Activities and Related Matters Within the Commonwealth, Report No. 760, June, 1955, pp. 17 and 18.)

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH (See Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth)

COMMITTEE FOR THE FIRST AMENDMENT

1. "A recently created Communist front in the defense of Communists and Communist fellow travelers. Its immediate purpose is to create favorable public opinion for the Communists who refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C."

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 210.)

COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND

1. A "Communist created and controlled front organization" which was "created to raise funds for the defense of the 19 unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood, 10 of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress."

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 34 and 35.)

CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (See California Conference for Democratic Action)

CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

1. The "set-up is strikingly similar to that laid down by the Central Committee of the Communist Party." Some of the endorsers were "well known as being active in organizations which fringe the Communist Party, and are wholly sympathetic to it. We believe some of the remainder were unwittingly enlisted." It convened in Boston on January 16, 1938, and on March 27, 1938; on the latter date, plans were laid to build Labor's Non-Partisan League into a State-wide organization.

*(Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 353-355.)*

CONTEMPORARY THEATRE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, p. 392.)

CROATIAN EDUCATIONAL CLUB

1. A branch of Communist language organizations.

*(Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazis and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 493.)*

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR VICTIMS OF THE OHIO UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMISSION

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist front."

(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

DOWNTOWN FORUM

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 147 and 148.*)

EAST BAY ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL

1. Cited as one of "the major front organizations operating in the San Francisco Bay region in 1951." It is located at 1740 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 247 and 248.*)

EAST BAY CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

1. Cited as one of "the major front organizations operating in the San Francisco Bay region in 1951." It is located at 1740 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 247 and 248; also cited in 1955 Report, p. 403.*)

EAST BAY COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

1. Cited as one of numerous smaller Communist front groups in Alameda County, California which have been "created to serve a particular purpose." "As the name of this organization indicates, it was created for the purpose of mobilizing sympathy in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies under sentence of death, and to agitate for the commutation of their sentence."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 277 and 278.*)

EAST BAY COMMUNITY FORUM

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1961, p. 27.*)

EAST BAY YOUTH CULTURAL CENTER

1. Cited as one of the "Communist front organizations and other Marxist groups" before which admitted Communist Morris U. Schappes has lectured.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 277, 278.*)

ELIZALDE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO HALT THE BLACK-OUT OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN CALIFORNIA

1. A "Communist-inspired conference * * * held * * * April 5, 1941, at the south hall of the Embassy auditorium * * * in the

city of Los Angeles * * * to generate pressure against assembly bill 271, a measure which ultimately became the law and is known as the Subversive Registration Act of 1941."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 233.*)

ESTONIAN WOMEN'S CLUB (of Massachusetts)

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

ESTONIAN WORKERS' CLUBS

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization" which serves as a "satellite" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

FESTUS COLEMAN COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 172.*)

FILM AND PHOTO LEAGUE

1. "A Communist front for revolutionary films" which eventually merged into a new organization, the New Film Alliance. "The Los Angeles Film and Photo League was particularly urged 'to wedge its way more sharply into the film industry'."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, pp. 238 and 247.*)

2. Boston unit cooperates with the New England Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 141.*)

FINNISH FEDERATION

1. Cited as a "Marxist foreign-language group" having large and active groups of members in Massachusetts. Besides publications in its own language, it has printed the Communist Pioneer Song Book in English for the use of children.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 159.*)

FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (of Massachusetts)

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

FINNISH WORKERS' CLUBS

1. Cited as "foreign-language Marxist organizations" serving as "satellites" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

FREE ITALY SOCIETY

1. Cited as a national Communist-front organization. A meeting of the Los Angeles branch in December 1946 attacked American-British diplomacy as imperialistic and demanded that Tito and Togliatti, Yugoslavia and Italian Communist leaders, be allowed to settle the future of Trieste.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 241.*)

FREEDOM FROM FEAR COMMITTEE

1. "One of the Communist Party's latest fronts" which came into being in Hollywood and New York and was created "to raise funds for the defense of the 19 unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood, 10 of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 35 and 239.*)

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM

1. Cited as a Communist front organization which sponsored the appearance of Paul Robeson at Butler Hall, 1095 Tremont Street, Boston on Feb. 18, 1951. "The sponsoring group was dominated by local Communist Party members and the hall was hired by local Communists."

(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report No. 2323, March 30, 1951, p. 50.*)

H.O.G. (ARMENIAN GROUP)

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communisto, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

HAWAII CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

1. Cited as a "Communist-front" affiliate of the Civil Rights Congress, whose "direction and control has been maintained by the Communist Party." It is "but a continuation of the subversive Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Reports, March 1951, p. 43 and Appendix X; and March 1953, p. 97 and 78-98; also cited in Report, February 28, 1955, p. 52.*)

HAWAII COMMITTEE FOR SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS

1. Cited as the "Communist front" which succeeded the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress in the "propaganda campaign in defense of the 'Hawaii 7'."¹

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, p. 45.*)

HERNDON DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See Angelo Herndon Defense Committee)**HOLD THE PRICE LINE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

¹ Refers to Communist Party leaders tried under the Smith Act.

HOLLYWOOD ACTORS' LABORATORY SCHOOL (See Actors' Laboratory Theatre)**HOLLYWOOD ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE**

1. Incorporated on June 8, 1936, as the Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism, it became the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League on September 28, 1936. "The Stalin-Hitler pact brought this front to an abrupt termination of activities in August of 1939. * * * The Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee was the successor."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 249, 250, and 256; also cited in 1949 Report, p. 88.*)

HOLLYWOOD ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL (See Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions)**HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY RADIO GROUP, INC.**

1. Cited as a "Communist inspired and directed" organization whose "immediate objective is the establishment of a radio station in Los Angeles County."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 370.*)

HOLLYWOOD COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS (See Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions)**HOLLYWOOD DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE**

1. "This Communist front grew out of a series of fronts designed to entrap Hollywood's innocents in the motion-picture industry." Organized in 1942 for the announced purpose of reelecting Governor Olson of California, it had no connection with the Democratic Party. When it "faced exposure" as a Communist front, it changed its name in June 1945 to Hollywood Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 250, 251, and 253.*)

HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

1. On June 6, 1945, "the Hollywood Democratic Committee became the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Thus an old Communist front was given new life under a new name." Headquarters were located at 1515 Cross Roads of the World, Hollywood, 28. "Ultimately the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions joined hands with the C.I.O. Political Action Committee to form the new political Communist front, the Progressive Citizens of America."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 253-255; also cited in 1949 Report, p. 477; and by California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 236 and 369.*)

HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE AGAINST NAZI-ISM (See Hollywood Anti-Nazi League)

HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization in which Communist individuals were "pulling the strings and setting the policy." It "was a continuation of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee after the invasion of Russia by Germany precipitated an abrupt change in Soviet foreign policy. It lasted until 1942 when it reorganized as the Hollywood Democratic Committee."
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91, and California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 255.*)

HOLLYWOOD MOONEY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

1. Cited as the Communist-front successor to the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League after the latter organization went out of business following the Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939. After German invasion of Russia in 1941 precipitated an abrupt change in Soviet foreign policy, the above was continued on under the new name, Hollywood League for Democratic Action.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 255 and 256.*)

HOLLYWOOD PEACE FORUM

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 160.*)

HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

HOLYOKE BOOK SHOP

1. "Strategically" located at 19 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Mass., "to supply students with Marxist publications. It is also a central controlling point for Communist activity in and around Cambridge, and is a recruiting center for the Young Communist League, both in the college and in the secondary public schools of Cambridge."
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 279.*)

HONOLULU CHAPTER, INTER-PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as "the first large organization in Hawaii to follow the Communist Party line." "Communists participated in organizing" the Inter-Professional Association, Honolulu Chapter in 1937. It became the Honolulu Forum in 1941.
(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, pp. L-1, 23 and 24.*)

ILWU BOOK CLUB (San Francisco and Honolulu)

1. Cited as a "propaganda agency for the Communist movement" which limits its selections to "works by Communists, Communist sympathizers and obscure writers whose only common denominator is the 'class-conflict' theme."

The ILWU announced the formation of the San Francisco Club early in 1953 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue. Hawaii ILWU Local 142 announced formation of its own club in November 1953. (*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, pp. 102, 116, 138, and 140.*)

INTER-PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION (See Honolulu Chapter, Inter-Professional Association)**INTERNATIONAL BOOK SHOP (Boston)**

1. Cited as the predecessor of the Communists' present book store in Boston, the Progressive Bookshop. (*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 276.*)

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR DEMOCRACY (JAAD) (See Nichibei Minshu Kyokai)**JEWISH BLACKBOOK COMMITTEE OF LOS ANGELES**

1. Cited as a Communist front located at Room 1021, 458 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles. (*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 56.*)

KARL MARX SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN COLLEGE

1. "Branch of the Young Communist League operating under an alias." (*Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (the Rapp-Coudert Committee), Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 101.*)

KOREAN CULTURE SOCIETY

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country." (*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

KOREAN INDEPENDENT NEWS COMPANY

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country." (*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

LABOR LYCEUM

1. "When Frankfeld, Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, testified before the Commission, he stated the Communist headquarters in Chelsea was at the Labor Lyceum." At the

Lyceum were an active Communist group and school, and an extensive Marxian library.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 158.*)

LEAGUE AGAINST YELLOW JOURNALISM

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise in New England.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 146.*)

LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

1. "Lectures, study classes, schools, and 'progressive' organizations were promoted, with Soviet Russia the subject of glorification and Marxian economics the subject of teaching. Among these activities were * * * The League for Democratic Control [which] held forth at 16 Carver Street (Boston). William Z. Foster, present-day (1937) titular leader of the Communist Party in the United States, was a frequent speaker at various gatherings."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 113.*)

LINCOLN BOOK STORE (Hollywood)

1. Cited as "the Hollywood Center for the dissemination of Communist Party literature."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 35.*)

LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S CLUB (Massachusetts)

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

LOS ANGELES CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

1. " * * * the committee * * * is convinced that the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council is predominately [sic] Communized, and admirably fills all of the basic requirements of a Communist front organization."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, p. 392.*)

LOS ANGELES EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID THE STRIKERS

1. Cited as a Communist front at 5851 South Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

LOS ANGELES YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

1. Cited as a Communist front, organized at a meeting on March 9, 1948, in Los Angeles.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 279 and 280.*)

MARITIME BOOK SHOP

1. One of the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 15 Embarcadero, San Francisco.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

MARTINSVILLE SEVEN COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front organization developed "to agitate for the release of seven Negroes who were sentenced to be executed in Virginia. It was designed to attract Negro membership to the Communist Party." It is located at 405 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.
(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report No. 2323, March 30, 1951, p. 51.*)

MARXIST STUDY CLUB OF THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

1. "Branch of the Young Communist League operating under an alias."
(*Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (Rapp-Coudert Committee), Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 101.*)

MASSACHUSETTS ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. Characterized as one of "three active peace 'fronts' in Boston by August, 1950." The Communist-front organization "was an outgrowth of the Massachusetts Peace Council" and its "objectives are consistent with those of the Communist-inspired World Peace Movement."
(*Massachusetts Special Commission on Communism, Subversive Activities and Related Matters Within the Commonwealth, Report No. 760, June, 1955, p. 17, and Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report No. 2323, March 30, 1951, p. 52.*)

MIMI KAGAN DANCE GROUP

1. Cited as a "thoroughly Communized" group.
(*California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, p. 267.*)

MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY

1. "One of the largest, and certainly one of the most potentially potent front organizations created by California Communists" since 1945. "As an excuse for" its creation, the Communist Party seized upon the appearance of Gerald L. K. Smith in Los Angeles. It is "a Communist-inspired and dominated organization, carefully window-dressed and directed" and "engaged in inciting riots, racial hatred, and disrespect for law and order." It is one of the "key Communist fronts in California."
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 48, 62, and 369.*)

MODEL YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (also referred to as **Second Annual California Model Legislature**)

1. Cited as a "Communist-inspired youth movement" held in Sacramento in 1939.

(California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 91, and 1947, p. 103.)

MODERN BOOK SHOP

1. Cited as one of the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 405 West De La Guerra Street, Santa Barbara.

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.)

MOTION PICTURE ARTISTS' COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front whose personnel "clearly indicates its character."

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 310.)

MOTION PICTURE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE (See **Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee**)**MUSICIANS' CONGRESS COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front organized early in 1944 "for the purpose of 'involving' non-Communist musicians in Communist activities." The headquarters was located in 1655 Cherokee Street in Los Angeles; the Musicians' Congress was subsequently held at the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood on February 1, 1944.

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 310, 316, and 317.)

MUSICIANS' DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

1. "In 1939 the Communist fraction in the Los Angeles Musicians' Union, Local 47, organized a Communist front which became known as the Musicians' Democratic Committee. It was designated the 'Hollywood Chapter' with headquarters at 1558 North Vine Street in Hollywood. * * * The letterhead of the organization stated that the group was 'affiliated with the Motion Picture Democratic Committee.'"

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 311.)

MUSICIANS' OPEN FORUM

1. "A Communist-inspired front for musicians in Los Angeles * * * active in 1943 and 1944."

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 318.)

NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. A unit of the national committee of like name, operated from 11 Beacon Street, Boston. The national group "is operated by Communists, Communist supporters, Socialists, and a sprinkling of 'liberals.'"

*(Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 140.)*

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1. Cited as among leagues, committees, and councils set up by the Communist Party for protection of the foreign-born.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 124.*)

NEW ENGLAND LABOR COLLEGE

1. Cited as among "active Communist groups and schools" conducted at the Labor Lyceum, 453 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 158.*)

NEW ENGLAND LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

1. "In New York the Communist Party prints labor notes, economic notes, etc., under the imprint of Labor Research Association. There was set up in Massachusetts the New England Labor Research Association patterned after that in New York."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 283.*)

NEW FOUNDATIONS FORUMS

1. Cited as a "new Communist front" which carries on "a new and disguised Communist youth agitation and propaganda program" in California.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, p. 147.*)

NEW THEATRE GROUP (Boston)

1. Cited as an activity of the Communist Party.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 274.*)

NICHIBEI MINSHU KYOKAI, WAIPAHU CHAPTER (Japanese American Association for Democracy (JAAD))

1. " * * * the nucleus of the JAAD Chapter at Waipahu, Oahu, was composed of Communists * * * the membership of the Waipahu Branch of the JAAD in 1948 became the nucleus of the Waipahu Chapter of the subversive HCLC [Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee]."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, pp. 40, and V-3.*)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL (See Civil Rights Council of Northern California)**OAHU SERVICEMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR SPEEDIER DEMOBILIZATION**

1. "A chief propaganda tactic used [by the Communist International after World War II] was to clamor for speedy demobilization of the Allied forces (other than Russian) * * * The Oahu Servicemen's Committee for Speedier Demobilization * * * falls into the pattern of such Communist activity."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, p. 0-1.*)

OHIO BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist front."
(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

OHIO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist front."
(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

OHIO LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist-front."
(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

PACIFIC PUBLISHING FOUNDATION, INC.

1. Publishers in San Francisco of the Daily People's World, "the west coast mouthpiece of the Communist Party."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 342.*)

PAX PRODUCTIONS

1. "This Communist organization poses as the 'producers of progressive radio transcriptions for use by unions and liberal organizations.'"
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 341.*)

PEACE COMMITTEE OF ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES

1. Cited as one of "numerous smaller front groups" in the East Bay area. On December 13, 1952, it "met at the home of Nat Yanish to organize propaganda urging an immediate peace in Korea."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 277 and 282.*)

PEOPLE'S PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist front which came into being early in 1947 and which "follows the Communist line as laid down in the People's Daily World and other Communist publications" and "opposes the Truman doctrine for aid to Greece and Turkey and propagandizes for appeasement of Russia."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 350.*)

POLSKA PARTJA KOMUNISTYZNA

1. Polska Partja Komunistyczna (Polish Communist Party) is among "foreign-language Marxist groups" serving as satellites to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP (Boston)

1. Cited as a Communist book shop located at 174 Harrison Avenue, Boston, "ostensibly owned by Daniel Boone Schirmer * * * a

- state official of the (Communist) Party * * * It is the duty of this bookstore to provide the Communist Party membership in the New England area with Communist Party manuals, books, magazines, newspapers, and other Party literature."

(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report No. 2323, March 30, 1951, pp. 52, 33 and 34; also cited by the Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 43.*)

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP (Los Angeles and Sacramento)

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." They are located at 722 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, and 1002 Seventh Street, Sacramento.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA (California branches)

1. Cited as a Communist front. The "initial meeting" of the Progressive Citizens of America at the Embassy Auditorium in the City of Los Angeles on the evening of February 11, 1947, was actually a consolidation of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 234-240, and California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 356 and 357.*)

PROGRESSIVE LABOR SCHOOL (Boston)

1. Cited as an organization "allied to" and "subordinate" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts. It was formerly known as the Workers School.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 54 and 274.*)

PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS

1. Cited as a Communist front organization which "consistently sponsors Communist causes and follows the Communist Party line." The state organization office is located at 7 Broad Street, Boston.

(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report No. 2323, March 30, 1951, pp. 52 and 53.*)

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS OF AMERICA

1. Cited as an organization "dominated by the Communist Party lock, stock and barrel." It was active at the University of California at Los Angeles.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, p. 114.*)

PROGRESSIVE TRADE UNION SCHOOL

1. "In the spring of 1937 the Communists announced special classes in Worcester (Mass.) under the guise of a trade-union school."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 232.*)

REPERTORY PLAYHOUSE

1. Cited as a drama school located in Seattle which has "proven Communist dominated."
(*Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Second Report, 1948, p. iii.*)

ROBOTNIK POLSKI (POLISH LABOR)

1. Cited as a foreign-language Marxist group serving as a satellite of the Communist Party of Massachusetts.
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

SECOND ANNUAL CALIFORNIA MODEL LEGISLATURE (See Model Youth Legislature of Northern California)**SIMON J. LUBIN SOCIETY**

1. A Communist front for California agrarian penetration, organized in the fall of 1936 by Unit 104 of the Professional Section of the Communist Party. "It became the channel through which the Communist Party conducts its fight against the farming industry."
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 86.*)

SLAVIC COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES

1. "This Communist front follows the current Communist Party line in propagandizing to keep America weak and to build the prestige of the Soviet Union and its Slavic satellites."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 374.*)

SLEEPY LAGOON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as "among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion." When 17 Mexican youths were convicted for murder or criminal assault after a disturbance at Sleepy Lagoon near Los Angeles in August 1942, the Communist Party "had a new cause célèbre" which "was used by Communist Party steering committees to feed the racial agitation and antagonism created by the 'zoot-suit' riots."
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 45; 1945, pp. 174 and 195.*)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS¹

1. Cited as "one of the major Communist-dominated propaganda media on the Pacific Coast." It is located at 7410 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, pp. 392 and 393; also cited in 1951 Report, p. 268.*)

¹Also referred to as the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council in Los Angeles; the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; and the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council or Hollywood Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLES CONGRESS

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization, with offices in the Wilcox Building in Los Angeles.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 309.*)

SPRINGFIELD CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

1. Among "the Communists' fringe organizations."
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 148.*)

SPRINGFIELD COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Among "the Communists' fringe organizations."
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 148.*)

STATE-WIDE CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE (See California State-Wide Civil Rights Conference)**STATE-WIDE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE** (See California State-Wide Legislative Conferences)**STUDENT COUNCILS FOR ACADEMIC FREEDOM**

1. "Today we have in California a new and disguised Communist youth agitation and propaganda program, carried on in our colleges by such new Communist fronts as * * * Student Councils for Academic Freedom, (organized originally to support and defend Communist college professors)."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, p. 147, also p. 559.*)

STUDENT RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 99.*)

STUDENTS FOR WALLACE

1. "The key Communist youth front, American Youth for Democracy, had become so conspicuously Stalinist from incessant exposure that the Communist Party, early in 1949, decided on a change in strategy. This shift had been prepared for by Communist activity in the political field in creating in 1948 Students for Wallace, which with help from American Youth for Democracy and other Communist fronts, was merged into The Young Progressives as the youth wing of the Communist-controlled (Independent) Progressive Party." Testimony showed that Students for Wallace at the University of California at Los Angeles was "dominated by the Communist Party lock, stock, and barrel."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1949, p. 558, and 1951, pp. 114 and 162.*)

TEEN-ART CLUB

1. Cited as "a Los Angeles branch of American Youth for Democracy. This group held an art exhibit in June 1947 at the Los Angeles

Museum. Marty Lupner, chairman of American Youth for Democracy in Los Angeles, was in charge of the exhibits."

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 188.)

TERRITORIAL CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled group. Six of its seven officers have been identified as members of the Communist Party." Testimony reveals that the "decisions of the PAC were never released until the problems had been fully discussed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii."

(Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, pp. E-5 and S-1.)

TOUMAYIAN CLUB

1. "A Communist headquarters, including a class for children," located at 405 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

*(Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.)*

TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE FOR FREE SPAIN

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 217.)

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK SHOP (Oakland, Calif.)

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 1721 Webster Street, Oakland.

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.)

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK STORE (Berkeley, Calif.)

1. A "Communist Party book store on Bancroft Avenue in Berkeley (Calif.)."

(California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 272.)

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' ORGANIZATION OF HAWAII

1. "Early in 1949 * * * Communist Party leaders were among those responsible for the organization of a group called the Unemployed Workers' Organization of Hawaii."

(Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, p. 43; also Appendix Y.)

UNION OF PROGRESSIVE VETERANS

1. Cited as a "relatively new" Communist front active in California.

(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, pp. 287-289.)

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization in California for small farmers; it was started early in 1933 by Carl Patterson, then State organizer for the Communist Party, and it collapsed in 1934.

(California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, pp. 37 and 38.)

VICTORY BOOK STORE

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 635 E Street, San Diego.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

WALT WHITMAN BOOK SHOP

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 277 East Fourth Street, Long Beach.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

WESTERN COUNCIL FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

1. "This Communist front came into existence in April of 1946. The offices are located at 2063 Grace Avenue in Hollywood."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 383.*)

WORKERS SCHOOL (Boston)

1. Taught Marxism and Leninism, which includes the fundamental doctrine of revolutionary uprising and seizure of power. Listed in the cash-receipt record of the Communist Party of Boston and located at the headquarters of the party at one time. Operated from about 1932 until the fall of 1936, when it was re-named Progressive Labor School of Boston.
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 234, 238, 249, 254, and 568.*)

WORKERS' SCHOOL (Los Angeles)

1. Part of a Nation-wide system of Communist schools at which the "doctrine of revolutionary socialism, the overthrow of capitalist governments by force and violence and Leninism-Stalinism was openly taught by self-admitted members of the Communist Party." Founded in 1939, it was disbanded in 1945 after assisting in the founding and development of its successor, the People's Educational Center.
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 63-68; also cited by California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, pp. 417 and 418.*)

WORKERS SCHOOL (San Francisco)

1. "The San Francisco Workers' School opened in 1932 following the same pattern of other Communist workers' schools scattered throughout populous centers in the United States. It was frankly and openly a school for instruction in Communism.
* * * By 1943 the school had been rechristened the Tom Mooney Labor School."
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 77 and 78.*)

YOUNG PROGRESSIVES (California)

1. "Today we have in California a new and disguised Communist youth agitation and propaganda program, carried on in our colleges by such new Communist fronts as Young Progressives * * * the youth wing of the Progressive Party. * * * Young Progressives is the direct successor to the functions and activities of American Youth for Democracy, which went underground early in 1949."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, pp. 147, 472 and 563; see also p. 558.*)

YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA (Ohio)

1. Cited as "another youth organization within the Communist orbit" and which is the "youth group of the Progressive Party." The head of the YPA in Ohio has been identified as Don Rothenberg of Cleveland.

(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 25.*)

YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS

1. Cited as a Communist front. It is "the youth group of the Progressive Party," with addresses at 7 Broad Street and 405 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report No. 2323, March 30, 1951, p. 53.*)

PART IV

PUBLICATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY STATE OR TERRITORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

ANTI-NAZI NEWS

1. "Ursula Daniels, Young Communist League member, was the circulation manager of the Anti-Nazi News published by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The name of this publication was changed to News of the World, and finally to Now."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.*)

BLACK AND WHITE

1. "This monthly 'literary' magazine was a Communist-controlled publication in Los Angeles. Under the editorship of Wilbur Needham, the periodical began publication June 1939 * * * Herbert A. Klein, former organizer of Unit 140 of the Communist Party of Los Angeles, was also an associate editor of Black and White."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 193.*)

CAMBRIDGE PEOPLE'S VOICE

1. Cited as a Communist publication.
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 300.*)

CLIPPER

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

CONGRESS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

DEFENDER, THE

1. Cited as an "organ" of the Civil Rights Congress which is published in Los Angeles and edited by Elizabeth Spector, Don Wheeldin and Rosemary Lusher.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, p. 335.*)

EASTSIDE JOURNAL

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

FACTS FOR WOMEN

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system." It was published monthly by Facts for Women, Los Angeles.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225, and 1949, p. 546.*)

FILM NEWS

1. A publication of Associated Film Audiences and among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

HAWAII STAR

1. "The 'Hawaii Star,' companion publication to the 'Honolulu Record,' has served the Communist Party of Hawaii as a medium of propaganda among the Japanese-speaking residents of the Territory for the past six years." It is a "weekly newspaper which since its first publication in March 1947, has consistently followed the Communist Party line."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Reports, March 1951, p. 40, also Appendix DD; and March 1953, p. 76, also pp. 67-77.*)

HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT

1. An organ of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and among those publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

HOLLYWOOD QUARTERLY

1. Cited as a "Communist project" sponsored jointly by the Communist front, the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The first issue appeared in October 1945.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 257 and 258; also cited in 1951 Report, pp. 54-56.*)

INDONESIAN REVIEW

1. A publication of the American Committee for Free Indonesia, Los Angeles, and among publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1948, p. 225, and 1949, p. 549.*)

LABOR HERALD (OF THE CALIFORNIA CIO)

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

LABOR NEWS BULLETIN

1. "Issued by Communist Party of Massachusetts."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

NEWS OF THE WORLD

1. The name of the publication of the Communist front, Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, was changed from Anti-Nazi News to News of the World, and finally to Now.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.*)

NOW

1. The name of the publication of the Communist front, the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, was changed from Anti-Nazi News to News of the World, and finally to Now.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.*)

PACIFIC WEEKLY

1. "This Communist publication was alleged to be 'a western journal of fact and opinion.' It was published at Carmel, Calif. The editor and publisher was W. K. Bassett. Ella Winter, veteran California Communist, was literary editor."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 341.*)

PAN PACIFIC MONTHLY

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

SOVIET CULTURE

1. A publication of the American Russian Institute, San Francisco, and among those publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1948, p. 225, and 1949, p. 547.*)

TEACHER-WORKER

1. Published by the Communist Party unit at the City College of New York, according to Morris U. Schappes, Communist teacher who was a member of the unit and edited the Teacher-Worker.

(*Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (Rapp-Coudert Committee), Report, 1942 pp. 297 and 298.*)

TI MANGYUNA

1. Cited as a Filipino bi-weekly newspaper which functions as a "part of the Communists' international apparatus" in Hawaii. It is owned and operated by the Honolulu Record Publishing Company.
(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, pp. 141 and 241.*)

WORCESTER WORKER

1. Published by the Communist Party of Worcester, Mass.
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 360.*)

WORKERS' THEATRE

1. Predecessor of the New Theatre magazine, the official organ of the League of Workers Theatres, a Communist project. The Workers' Theatre had headquarters in San Francisco in the Ruthenberg House. Charles E. Ruthenberg was the first general secretary of the Communist Party.
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 237 and 238.*)

YANKEE ORGANIZER

1. "Published by the Boston headquarters of the Communist Party."
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities * * * of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 156.*)

APPENDIX I

ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS GENERAL AS BEING FASCIST OR OTHERWISE EXTREMIST IN CHARACTER

The following organizations have been characterized by United States Attorneys General Tom Clark and/or J. Howard McGrath as being "Totalitarian," "Fascist," or organizations which have "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States."

The organizations were so designated under the authority of Executive Order 9835 and were originally listed in letters from the Attorneys General to the Loyalty Review Board dated as follows: November 24, 1947, May 27, 1948, April 21, 1949, and September 5, 1950.

Totalitarian Organizations

Black Dragon Society.
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo, Nipponjin Kai).
Central Japanese Association of Southern California.
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan).
Heimuska Kai, also known as Nokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai, Zaibel Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese Residing in America, Military Conscripts Association).
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists).
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese war veterans).
Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association).
Japanese Association of America.
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai).
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940.
Japanese Protective Association (recruiting organization).
Jikyoku Lin Kai (The Committee for the Crisis).
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan).
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans).
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (the Great Fujii Theater).
Northwest Japanese Association.
Peace Movement of Ethiopia.
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War).
Shinto Temples.

Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society).

Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles).

Fascist Organizations

American Nationalist Party.

American National Labor Party.

American National Socialist League.

American National Socialist Party.

American Patriots, Inc.

Ausland-Organization der NSDAP, overseas branch of Nazi Party.

Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung).

Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance
(Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront).

Citizens Protective League.

Committee for Nationalist Action.

Dante Alighieri Society (between 1935 and 1940).

Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U.S.A., Inc. (Associazione
Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti
d'America).

Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands).

German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund).

German-American Republican League.

German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische
Berufsgemeinschaft).

Kyffhaeuser, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (Kyffhaeuser Bund),
Kyffhaeuser Fellowship (Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft).

Kyffhaeuser War Relief (Kyffhaeuser Kriegshilfswerk).

Lictor Society (Italian Black Shirts).

Mario Morgantini Circle.

National Blue Star Mothers of America.¹

Nationalist Action League.

**Organizations Which Have "Adopted a Policy of Advocating or
Approving the Commission of Acts of Force and Violence To
Deny Others Their Rights Under the Constitution of the United
States"**

American Christian Nationalist Party.

Associated Klans of America.

Association of Georgia Klans.

Columbians.

Knights of the White Camellia.

Ku Klux Klan.

Original Southern Klans, Inc.

Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.

Silver Shirt Legion of America.

¹ Not to be confused with Blue Star Mothers of America, organized in 1942.

APPENDIX II

ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

Acting under the authority of Executive Order 9835 of March 21, 1947 which established security requirements for Government employment, Attorneys General Tom Clark and J. Howard McGrath designated various organizations as being "Communist," "Fascist," etc. in letters to the Loyalty Review Board. The organizations which they designated as "Communist" have been included in Part I of this Guide, while those designated as "Fascist" or similarly extremist in nature have been listed in Appendix I to the Guide.

On April 27, 1953, Executive Order 9835 was superseded by Executive Order 10450 as a guide in the conduct of the Federal employee-security program. The new order continues the instruction in Executive Order 9835 that a factor in the employment of an individual would be membership in or association with a group which is "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive, or which has adopted, or shows, a policy of advocating the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

Whereas Executive Order 9835 authorized the Department of Justice to furnish the Loyalty Review Board with the names of organizations complying with the above description, Executive Order 10450 simply states that "the Attorney General is requested to render to the heads of departments and agencies such advice as may be requisite to enable them to establish and maintain an appropriate employee-security program."

Acting under the authority of Executive Order 10450, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., submitted the names of various organizations to the heads of executive departments and agencies. However, the Attorney General did not classify these organizations as being in a "Communist," "Fascist" or other specific subversive category. They are characterized merely as having been "designated" by the Attorney General "pursuant to Executive Order 10450."

Following is a complete list of all of the organizations which have been thusly "designated" by the Attorney General. Many of the names are identical to those appearing in Part I and Appendix I of the Guide by virtue of the fact that all of the organizations designated by preceding Attorneys General under Executive Order 9835 were "redesignated" by Attorney General Brownell under the authority of the new Executive Order 10450.

Name of Organization and Date of Designation Under Executive Order 10450

- ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, April 29, 1953.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1953.
ACTION COMMITTEE TO FREE SPAIN NOW, April 29, 1953.
ALABAMA PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (*See* Communist Political Association).
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA, INC., April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE FEDERATION OF GREEK MARITIME UNIONS, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN WORKERS' RELIEF (*See* Socialist Workers Party).
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR SPANISH FREEDOM, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF JEWS IN BIROBIDJAN, INC., September 28, 1953.
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF, INC., April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SURVEY LABOR CONDITIONS IN EUROPE, July 15, 1953.
AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GREECE (formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity), April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON SOVIET RELATIONS, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN CROATIAN CONGRESS, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN NATIONAL LABOR PARTY, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN NATIONALIST PARTY, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN PATRIOTS, INC., April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE, January 22, 1954.
AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN POLES FOR PEACE, July 15, 1953.
AMERICAN POLISH LABOR COUNCIL, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN POLISH LEAGUE, January 22, 1954.
AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION (a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee), April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN-RUSSIAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, New York (also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union), April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, April 29, 1953.
AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE, January 22, 1954.
AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS, April 29, 1953.

- AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, April 29, 1953.
ARMENIAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, April 29, 1953.
ASSOCIATED KLANS OF AMERICA, April 29, 1953.
ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA KLANS, April 29, 1953.
ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN NATIONALS (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung), April 29, 1953.
AUSLAND-ORGANIZATION DER NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party, April 29, 1953.
BALTIMORE FORUM, July 15, 1953.
BENJAMIN DAVIS FREEDOM COMMITTEE, April 4, 1955.
BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
BOSTON SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES, Boston, Massachusetts, April 29, 1953.
BRIDGES-ROBERTSON-SCHMIDT DEFENSE COMMITTEE, July 15, 1953.
BULGARIAN AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, September 28, 1953.
CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE, July 15, 1953.
CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL, INC., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California, April 29, 1953.
CARPATHO-RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
CENTRAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN WOMEN OF CROATIAN DESCENT (also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women), April 29, 1953.
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai), April 29, 1953.
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, April 29, 1953.
CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront), April 29, 1953.
CERVANTES FRATERNAL SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
CHINA WELFARE APPEAL, INC., January 22, 1954.
CHOPIN CULTURAL CENTER, July 15, 1953.
CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR HARRY BRIDGES, April 29, 1953.
CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER WEST SIDE (New York City), April 29, 1953.
CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER, April 29, 1953.
CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE, January 22, 1954.
CITIZENS PROTECTIVE LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
CIVIL LIBERTIES SPONSORING COMMITTEE OF PITTSBURGH, April 4, 1955.
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS and its affiliated organizations, including:
 CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS FOR TEXAS.
 VETERANS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK, April 29, 1953.
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS FOR TEXAS (*See* Civil Rights Congress.)
COLUMBIANS, April 29, 1953.
COMITE COORDINADOR PRO REPUBLICA ESPANOLA, April 29, 1953.
COMITE PRO DERECHOS CIVILES (*See* Puerto Rican Comite pro Libertades (Civiles)).
COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY, April 29, 1953.
COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL FREEDOM, July 15, 1953.
COMMITTEE FOR NATIONALIST ACTION, April 29, 1953.

- COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD FESTIVAL in Philadelphia, September 28, 1953.
- COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PITTSBURGH SIX, July 15, 1953.
- COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS, January 22, 1954.
- COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, September 28, 1953.
- COMMITTEE FOR WORLD YOUTH FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE, July 15, 1953.
- COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION IN MARYLAND (also known as Congress Against Discrimination; Maryland Congress Against Discrimination; Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland), April 4, 1955.
- COMMITTEE TO AID THE FIGHTING SOUTH, April 29, 1953.
- COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MARIE RICHARDSON, July 15, 1953.
- COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF PITTSBURGH'S POLITICAL PRISONERS, April 4, 1955.
- COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE BILL OF RIGHTS, September 28, 1953.
- COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE, MENA, ARKANSAS, April 29, 1953.
- COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, April 29, 1953.
- COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, including:
- ALABAMA PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
 - FLORIDA PRESS AND EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.
 - OKLAHOMA LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.
 - PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL AND PRESS ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.
 - VIRGINIA LEAGUE FOR PEOPLE'S EDUCATION, April 29, 1953.
- CONGRESS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION (*See* Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland).
- CONGRESS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS, April 29, 1953.
- CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN, April 29, 1953.
- CONGRESS OF THE UNEMPLOYED, April 4, 1955.
- CONNECTICUT COMMITTEE TO AID VICTIMS OF THE SMITH ACT, January 22, 1954.
- CONNECTICUT STATE YOUTH CONFERENCE, April 29, 1953.
- COUNCIL FOR JOBS, RELIEF AND HOUSING, July 15, 1953.
- COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, April 29, 1953.
- COUNCIL OF GREEK AMERICANS, July 15, 1953.
- COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, April 29, 1953.
- CROATIAN BENEVOLENT FRATERNITY, April 29, 1953.
- DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan), April 29, 1953.
- DAILY WORKER PRESS CLUB, April 29, 1953.
- DANIELS DEFENSE COMMITTEE, January 22, 1954.
- DANTE ALIGHIERI SOCIETY (between 1935 and 1940), April 29, 1953.
- DENNIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- DETROIT YOUTH ASSEMBLY, April 29, 1953.
- EAST BAY PEACE COMMITTEE, April 4, 1955.
- ELSINORE PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE, October 20, 1955.
- EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE SPANISH REFUGEES (founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee), April 29, 1953.
- EVERYBODY'S COMMITTEE TO OUTLAW WAR, October 20, 1955.
- FAMILIES OF THE BALTIMORE SMITH ACT VICTIMS, January 22, 1954.
- FAMILIES OF THE SMITH ACT VICTIMS, January 22, 1954.

- FEDERATION OF ITALIAN WAR VETERANS IN THE U.S.A., INC. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America), April 29, 1953.
- FINNISH-AMERICAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
- FLORIDA PRESS AND EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE (*See* Communist Political Association).
- FREDERICK DOUGLASS EDUCATIONAL CENTER, September 28, 1953.
- FREEDOM STAGE, INC., January 22, 1954.
- FRIENDS OF THE NEW GERMANY (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands), April 29, 1953.
- FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION, April 29, 1953.
- GARIBALDI AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL, New York City, April 29, 1953.
- GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund), April 29, 1953.
- GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
- GERMAN-AMERICAN VOCATIONAL LEAGUE (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft), April 29, 1953.
- GUARDIAN CLUB, April 4, 1955.
- HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL, September 28, 1953.
- HAWAII CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- HEIMUSHA KAI, also known as Nokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai, Zaibel Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese Residing in America Military Conscripts Association), April 29, 1953.
- HELLENIC-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD, April 29, 1953.
- HINODE KAI (Imperial Japanese Reservists), April 29, 1953.
- HINOMARU KAI (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans), April 29, 1953.
- HOKUBEI ZAIGO SHOKE DAN (North American Reserve Officers Association), April 29, 1953.
- HOLLYWOOD WRITERS MOBILIZATION FOR DEFENSE, April 29, 1953.
- HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY, April 29, 1953.
- HUNGARIAN BROTHERHOOD, April 29, 1953.
- IDAHO PENSION UNION, October 20, 1955.
- INDEPENDENT PARTY (Seattle, Washington) (also known as Independent People's Party), April 4, 1955.
- INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S PARTY (*See* Independent Party).
- INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, April 29, 1953.
- INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, April 29, 1953.
- INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, April 29, 1953.
- JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, April 29, 1953.
- JAPANESE OVERSEAS CENTRAL SOCIETY (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai), April 29, 1953.
- JAPANESE OVERSEAS CONVENTION, Tokyo, Japan, 1940, April 29, 1953.
- JAPANESE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (Recruiting Organization), April 29, 1953.
- JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, New York City, April 29, 1953.
- JEWISH CULTURE SOCIETY, July 15, 1953.
- JEWISH PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- JEWISH PEOPLE'S FRATERNAL ORDER, April 29, 1953.
- JIKYOKU LIN KAI (The Committee for the Crisis), April 29, 1953.

- JOHNSON-Forest Group (also known as Johnsonites), April 4, 1955.
JOHNSONITES (*See* Johnson-Forest Group).
JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
JOINT COUNCIL OF PROGRESSIVE ITALIAN-AMERICANS, INC., September 28, 1953.
JOSEPH WEYDEMAYER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, St. Louis, Missouri, April 29, 1953.
KIBEI SEINEN KAI (Association of U.S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan), April 29, 1953.
KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CAMELLIA, April 29, 1953.
KU KLUX KLAN, April 29, 1953.
KYFFHAEUSER, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (Kyffhaeuser Bund), Kyffhaeuser Fellowship (Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft), April 29, 1953.
KYFFHAEUSER WAR RELIEF (Kyffhaeuser Kriegshilfswerk), April 29, 1953.
LABOR COUNCIL FOR NEGRO RIGHTS, September 28, 1953.
LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, INC., April 29, 1953.
LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
LEAGUE FOR COMMON SENSE, April 4, 1955.
LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS, April 29, 1953.
LICTOR SOCIETY (Italian Black Shirts), April 29, 1953.
MACEDONIAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
MARIC MORGANTINI CIRCLE, April 29, 1953.
MARITIME LABOR COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AL LANNON, September 28, 1953.
MARYLAND CONGRESS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION (*See* Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland).
MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS, October 20, 1955.
MASSACHUSETTS MINUTE WOMEN FOR PEACE (not connected with the Minute Women of the U.S.A., Inc.), January 22, 1954.
MAURICE BRAVERMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE, July 15, 1953.
MICHIGAN CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION, April 29, 1953.
MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR PEACE, April 4, 1955.
MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, April 29, 1953.
NANKA TEIKOKU GUNYUDAN (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans), April 29, 1953.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN AMERICANS (also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana), January 22, 1954.
NATIONAL BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA (not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942), April 29, 1953.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, July 15, 1953.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS, April 29, 1953.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN AMNESTY FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS, April 4, 1955.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE, APRIL 29, 1953.
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST (a Conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy), April 29, 1953.

- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICANS OF CROATIAN DESCENT, April 29, 1953.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, April 29, 1953.
- NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES, April 29, 1953.
- NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, September 28, 1953.
- NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, April 29, 1953.
- NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL, January 22, 1954.
- NATIONALIST ACTION LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
- NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, July 15, 1953.
- NATURE FRIENDS OF AMERICA (since 1935), April 29, 1953.
- NEGRO LABOR VICTORY COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- NEW COMMITTEE FOR PUBLICATIONS, April 29, 1953.
- NICHIBEI KOGYO KAISHA (The Great Fujii Theatre), April 29, 1953.
- NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY, April 29, 1953.
- NORTH AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- NORTH PHILADELPHIA FORUM, July 15, 1953.
- NORTHWEST JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, April 29, 1953.
- OHIO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, April 29, 1953.
- OKLAHOMA COMMITTEE TO DEFEND POLITICAL PRISONERS, April 29, 1953.
- OKLAHOMA LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION (*See Communist Political Association*).
- ORIGINAL SOUTHERN KLAN, INCORPORATED, April 29, 1953.
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR SCHOOL, Seattle, Washington, April 29, 1953.
- PALO ALTO PEACE CLUB, January 22, 1954.
- PARTIDO DEL PUEBLO OF PANAMA (operating in the Canal Zone), April 29, 1953.
- PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, September 28, 1953.
- PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, April 29, 1953.
- PEOPLE'S DRAMA, INC., September 28, 1953.
- PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL AND PRESS ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS (*See Communist Political Association*).
- PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc), also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School, April 29, 1953.
- PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION, April 29, 1953.
- PEOPLE'S PROGRAMS (Seattle, Washington), April 4, 1955.
- PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC., April 29, 1953.
- PEOPLE'S RIGHTS PARTY, April 4, 1955.
- PHILADELPHIA LABOR COMMITTEE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS, September 28, 1953.
- PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ART, April 29, 1953.
- PHOTO LEAGUE (New York City), April 29, 1953.
- PITTSBURGH ARTS CLUB, April 4, 1955.
- POLITICAL PRISONERS' WELFARE COMMITTEE, July 15, 1953.
- POLONIA SOCIETY OF THE IWO, April 29, 1953.
- PROGRESSIVE GERMAN-AMERICANS, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago, April 29, 1953.
- PROLETARIAN PARTY OF AMERICA, April 29, 1953.

- PROTESTANT WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES, INC., April 29, 1953.
- PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS FOR PEACE, Southwest Area, September 28, 1953.
- PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, April 4, 1955.
- PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND (*See* Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland).
- PUERTO RICAN COMITE PRO LIBERTADES CIVILES (CLC) (also known as Comite Pro Derechos Civiles), April 4, 1955.
- PUERTORRIQUENOS UNIDOS (Puerto Ricans United), September 28, 1953.
- QUAD CITY COMMITTEE FOR PEACE, September 28, 1953.
- QUEENSBRIDGE TENANTS LEAGUE, April 4, 1955.
- REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
- ROMANIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
- RUSSIAN AMERICAN SOCIETY, INC., July 15, 1953.
- SAKURA KAI (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War), April 29, 1953.
- SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL, Boston, Massachusetts, April 29, 1953.
- SANTA BARBARA PEACE FORUM, September 28, 1953.
- SCHAPPES DEFENSE COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- SCHNEIDERMAN-DARCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES, New York City, April 29, 1953.
- SEATTLE LABOR SCHOOL, Seattle, Washington, April 29, 1953.
- SERBIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
- SERBIAN VIDOV DAN COUNCIL, April 29, 1953.
- SHINTO TEMPLES (limited to State Shinto abolished in 1945), April 29, 1953.
- SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA, April 29, 1953.
- SLAVIC COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, January 22, 1954.
- SLOVAK WORKERS SOCIETY, April 29, 1953.
- SLOVENIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL, April 29, 1953.
- SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief, April 29, 1953.
- SOKOKU KAI (Fatherland Society), April 29, 1953.
- SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS, April 29, 1953.
- SUIKO SHI (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles), April 29, 1953.
- SYRACUSE WOMEN FOR PEACE, April 4, 1955.
- TOM PAINE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1953.
- TOM PAINE SCHOOL OF WESTCHESTER, New York, April 29, 1953.
- TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR PEACE (also known as Trade Unionists for Peace), April 4, 1955.
- TRADE UNIONISTS FOR PEACE (*See* Trade Union Committee for Peace).
- TRI-STATE NEGRO TRADE UNION COUNCIL, September 28, 1953.
- UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION, April 29, 1953.
- UNION OF AMERICAN CROATIANS, April 29, 1953.
- UNION OF NEW YORK VETERANS, September 28, 1953.
- UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
- UNITED COMMITTEE OF JEWISH SOCIETIES AND LANDSMANSCHAFT FEDERATIONS, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations, July 15, 1953.

UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH SLAVIC AMERICANS, April 29, 1953.
UNITED DEFENSE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, April 4, 1955.
UNITED HARLEM TENANTS AND CONSUMERS ORGANIZATION, April 29, 1953.
UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE, April 29, 1953.
UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA, April 29, 1953.
VETERANS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK (*See Civil Rights Congress*).
VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, April 29, 1953.
VIRGINIA LEAGUE FOR PEOPLE'S EDUCATION (*See Communist Political Association*).
VOICE OF FREEDOM COMMITTEE, September 28, 1953.
WALT WHITMAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, Newark, New Jersey, April 29, 1953.
WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP ASSOCIATION, April 29, 1953.
WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, April 29, 1953.
WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS, July 15, 1953.
WASHINGTON COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, April 29, 1953.
WASHINGTON PENSION UNION, January 22, 1954.
WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION, April 29, 1953.
WORKERS ALLIANCE (since April 1936), April 29, 1953.
YIDDISHER KULTUR FARBAND, April 29, 1953.
YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, April 29, 1953.
YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN COOPERATIVE HOME, INC., September 28, 1953.
YUGOSLAV SEAMEN'S CLUB, INC., January 22, 1954.

APPENDIX III

DELETION OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS LISTED IN THE PREVIOUS EDITION OF THE GUIDE

AMERICAN LITHUANIAN WORKERS LITERARY ASSOCIATION (also known as Amerikos Lietuviu Darbininku Literaturos Draugija)

On January 22, 1954, this organization was designated by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The name of the organization consequently appeared in Appendix II of the 1957 edition of the Committee's Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications—a section of the Guide confined to organizations which had been designated by the Attorney General under that particular executive order.¹

In a letter to the heads of Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government, dated October 4, 1957, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., stated that he had “recently reviewed the matter” of the designation of the American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association and “concluded that such action should be rescinded.” The Attorney General requested Departmental and Agency heads to remove the organization from their lists of organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. This edition of the Guide accordingly also omits any reference to the American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association.

(It might be noted that Attorney General Brownell at the same time rescinded from the list of organizations designated under Executive Order 10450 an organization known as the Association of Lithuanian Workers (Lietuviu Darbininku Susivienijimas). This organization also had been originally designated on January 22, 1954, but by inadvertence its name did not appear in the Committee's 1957 edition of the Guide.)

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE; THE WORKERS PARTY; AND THE SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Pursuant to Executive Order 9835,² Attorney General Tom Clark, in letters to the Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948, designated “The Workers Party, including the Socialist Youth League.” On the latter date, the Attorney General characterized the Workers Party as an organization which “seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means,” and the Socialist Youth League as a “Communist” organization.

¹ See Appendix II, page 237 of this edition of the Guide for a statement on the nature and purpose of Executive Order 10450.

² See Appendix II, page 237 of this edition of the Guide for a statement on the nature and purpose of Executive Order 9835.

In a letter to the Loyalty Review Board released September 29, 1949, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath stated that:

"In its official organ, *Labor Action* of April 1949, the Workers Party announced that at the fifth national convention it had voted to relinquish the name of the Workers Party and adopt the name of the Independent Socialist League. The new organization, Independent Socialist League, which represents but a change in name and is devoted to the same aims and purposes of its predecessor, the Workers Party, is therefore designated as coming within the same categories of Executive Order No. 9835 as the Workers Party itself."

Pursuant to a new Executive Order 10450, Attorney General Brownell on April 29, 1953, redesignated a list of organizations previously designated by Attorneys General under Executive Order 9835. The organizations redesignated included the Workers Party, the Socialist Youth League and Independent Socialist League.

Beginning in 1955, the Department of Justice conducted hearings in response to a petition from the Independent Socialist League for removal from the Attorney General's list of designated organizations. On July 18, 1958, an order of Attorney General William P. Rogers rescinded the designation under Executive Order 10450 "insofar as it pertains to" the Independent Socialist League, the Socialist Youth League and the Workers Party. Accordingly, references to any designation of those organizations by Attorneys General of the United States have been omitted from the present edition of the Committee's Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

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 Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.
 Hellenic-American Brotherhood.
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¹ Not connected with Minute Women, U.S.A., Inc.

² Not to be confused with Blue Star Mothers of America, organized in 1942

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¹ Appears in some references as Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation.

² Also referred to as the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council in Los Angeles; the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; and the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council or Hollywood Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

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¹ This organization was originally incorporated in Washington, D.C., on June 28, 1938, as the Book Shop Association and reincorporated June 10, 1941, as Washington Cooperative Bookshop. It has also been referred to variously as the Bookshop, Washington Bookshop, Washington Bookshop Association, etc.

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¹ Also known as the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

² Also referred to as International Women's Federation, and World Federation of Democratic Women.

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